



#### BROTHERLY KINDNESS.

"So many Gods, so many creeds,  
So many paths that wind and wind,  
When just the art of being kind  
Is all this old world needs."

Some verses have a way of singing themselves most insistently, and the one above quoted has been the undertone of our daily thought, since we saw it a few days ago, upon a beautiful scroll of burnt leather in the home of a friend. It is a charming sentiment, and a very true one, but like many other truths it is capable of such half-presentations as to become almost if not quite a falsehood.

"Just the art of being kind is all this old world needs." Granted, if one may be allowed to interpret kindness after a broader ideal than that which the word is usually understood to represent. Kindness is more than gentleness, more than long-suffering, more than patience; it is infinitely more than the honeyed sweetness which masquerades under its name in too many of the homes and the churches of our land. Kindness is not always synonymous in the home with allowing the child to have its own way, regardless of

consequences to himself or to others. It must sometimes go with stern rebuke, with sharp chastisement, with much that seems to the recipient the very opposite of kindness.

The art of being kind presupposes several things, but most clearly it is based upon the assumption that there is a possibility of being kind. That possibility, to those under certain social conditions, does not exist. To be kind in the truest, highest sense of the term, presupposes care and thought for the individual's deepest life. It presupposes a care for all that enters into the making of character, of all that tends to growth and truest development. Does it not also presuppose the effort to remove from the way all that would hinder the growth of character, all that would prevent a man or woman from arriving at his or her best? Just here is the fine dividing line at which kindness is often mistaken for unkindness, because kindness must sometimes wear a severe aspect, that it may be truly kind. It can never be mere good-natured indolence.

It must be active, often aggressive helpfulness. It seeks to remove from society as a whole the evils which make real kindness impossible. It seeks to bring in the day when "instead of the thorn shall spring up the fir-tree;" but it realizes that before that day can come the thorns themselves must be rooted up. It does not suppose that in the moral, any more than in the physical realm, two bodies can occupy the same place at the same time, and it seeks very definitely and practically to overcome evil by doing good.

The art of being kind—should it not rather be the "science of being kind?" Is not kindness capable of reduction to the terms of an exact science? Must there not be, first the desire to be kind, and then the knowledge of what constitutes kindness? After that, must there not come a definite knowledge of whatever hinders the full development, the free transmission of kindness? Shall we not, some day, come to study life from the plane of the greatest kindness to the greatest number? And when that standard is reached will it not mean that we shall have learned to substitute justice for charity, helpfulness for sentiment, and righteousness for mere religiousness?

And what again is that but the divine science through which, ultimately, light is to take place of darkness, joy of sorrow, righteousness of unrighteousness; until all life shall be redeemed and humanity shall rise to its normal plane.

"So many Gods, so many creeds,  
So many paths that wind and wind,  
When just the art of being kind  
Is all this old world needs."

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If thou canst be killed by unjust censure and unfriendly criticism, be glad to die.

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Gelsemin is one of the best remedies in existence to break up a cold. Take a granule every fifteen to thirty minutes.

#### RHEUMATISM CONTAGIOUS.

"Rheumatism is contagious," is a current newspaper affirmation. It is based on a brief abstract of a paper which was read before a French medical meeting.

Even aside from the alleged discovery of the contagious character of this malady, the victim of rheumatism is a fit object of compassion. It is true that usually he is highly irritable, frequently uses reprehensible language and is disposed to hurl things at the head of his nurse; but we cannot censure however much we may deplore these deviations from moral rectitude. The acuteness of his pains is such as to make him morally irresponsible in a measure. He is one among the very few to whom neither the family physician nor the reputable specialist can give relief, since it is only the army of irregulars who have discovered the many sure cures for this mysterious malady. The family physician will first administer an alkaline preparation, and when its inevitable failure shall be established beyond a doubt he will follow it with an acid; when this and the more recent remedies shall have failed in their turn, he will send the patient to Hot Springs, chiefly for his own comfort.

In rheumatism the doctor can seldom tell what tissues are implicated, or in what way they are affected. In short, rheumatism is the reproach and chagrin of the medical profession. As to the patient, it strips him of every shred of the mask of civilization and leaves him in naked barbarity.

Gloomy as the condition of the rheumatic sufferer is known to be, there is worse to fear. The authoritative announcement is really made that rheuma-

In the congestive forms of dysmenorrhea, whatever else you may give, add gelsemin and push to full effect.

tism is communicable; that in certain favoring circumstances a person of a heretofore blameless life may acquire the seeds of this disease from an afflicted friend or neighbor. Now, when high medical authority speaks of an ailment as communicable, not only the general public but also avid health officers, and particularly the immigration officials, regard and treat it as contagious. We have an example in the case of consumption. Half a century ago no doctor, but only an occasional intelligent and observing layman, thought consumption could be acquired by infection. A quarter of a century ago Prof. Koch announced it to be communicable. Nothing since then has warranted the conclusion or the theory that the disease is contagious in the sense that smallpox and other epidemic maladies are. Yet the health officers of New York have asked the Legislature for the same authority to isolate consumptive patients that they exercise in the case of smallpox victims.

The officials at Ellis Island have ruled that consumption must be included among "contagious and loathsome diseases," and immigrants in the early stages of the affliction have been sent back to Europe—denied a landing on our shores as though they carried the germs of typhus, or yellow fever, or the black plague.

Rheumatism, like consumption, having been said by authority to be communicable, how long will it be before the health officers will placard the home of the rheumatic in order to warn off all visitors, or perhaps cart him away to the pesthouse as being no less dangerous than a leper? Shall the limping, rheu-

matic convalescent be excluded from the street cars, and perhaps be made to wear a warning bell about his knee, like the leper of tradition, or like the decrepit male gardener in the French convent?

The doctors are much to blame for this melancholy prospect. They have no right to affirm anything about rheumatism except its enduring mystery, and its incurability at their hands.

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Happiness is like light. There is enough for all, for a thousand worlds. The clear eye makes the light; the loving heart happiness.

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#### ANTI-FILTH THEORY—DISEASE.

A heretic has arisen in the ranks of scientists, an eminent authority, who denies the filth theory of disease, which has so long dominated medical thought, and which has been accepted with trusting faith by all classes of the community—in theory if not in practice.

But the doctor is not a complete scientific heretic. He accepts the germ theory of disease. He asserts that the germs are air-borne, and that we might have a perfectly drained city, with modern plumbing, efficient scavenging and the purest water; yet if the inhabitants were careless in their habits, and opposed to isolation, cholera, typhoid fever, diphtheria, bubonic plague and the other deadly maladies, would spread as in an undrained and poorly watered city.

Not long ago another scientist, of considerable vociferousness if not repute, absolutely denied the germ theory. This is heresy of another sort—and between the two, what is poor human nature to do? How shall we account for the dis-

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One of the most certain remedies to allay sexual excitement, chordee, nymphomania or satyriasis, is gelsemin.

In bilious and remittent fevers gelsemin is an excellent adjuvant to the other remedies that may be indicated.

eases that afflict us? Shall we say, with Topsy, that they "just growed," and that our surroundings and habits have nothing to do with the case?

The anti-filth theory is truly a comfortable one, for the small urchin who likes to play in the mud, for the care-free tramp, who is dirty and happy, for the aborigine who lies down in comfort amid his dogs and fleas. The dwellers in the slums of cities will also derive much comfort from the reflection that filth doesn't cut any figure one way or the other.

But are all the sanitary theories that have been developed with such painstaking care, and all the sanitary works that have cost so much money, to be abandoned because of the dictum of this bold iconoclastic writer?

Perish the thought. Let us strive to be clean, whether we are healthy or not, and let us strive to have sweet smelling cities.

If we are compelled to choose we would even give up the germ theory, with all its learned literature and mouth-filling scientific terms, rather than acknowledge for a moment that cleanliness in person and domicile is not necessary to the preservation of the soundest mental and physical conditions. Cleanliness is well accounted to be the next to godliness. The world has grown civilized only as it has grown cleaner, and one may still rest in the blessed content that a hot bath and clean linen are as protective as they are refreshing.

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Of work, done as well as man can do it, a little is sufficient to make a life useful and noble. Nothing contents a noble mind but inner progress, the growth and culture of his own soul.

Gelsemin is one of our most effective remedies for delirium, especially the acute and febrile forms, and in children.

### DON'T TALK.

It is said that Catherine de Medicis introduced the fashion of male obstetricians, because she did not wish the details of her confinement to be discussed over every tea-table in Paris. How many of us are wise enough to realize that our patients appreciate a close mouth?

A lady met me in a hotel corridor, with the question: "Doctor, what's the matter with Mrs. Jones?" I surveyed my questioner a moment and said: "Madam, who is your physician?" "Dr. Wood." "And when Dr. Wood is treating you, if a perfect stranger were to ask him the particulars of your ailment, would he tell her, and would you like it?" The woman sailed away with tip-tilted-nose—but she came to me next time she needed a doctor.

There is a time to talk. When the case is plain, let the family know the exact state of the case. Many a time people have come to me because Dr. B. wouldn't give them any satisfaction. As a rule, it is best to tell people as much as their intelligence enables them to utilize. Distrust comes from ignorance, uncertainty as to whether *you* know just what's what. Always let the people see that you know. You do not have to tell all you know. Keep your fears to yourself until you can speak with confidence. But give your directions plainly, and remember that predictions fulfilled establish your reputation. Many times I have won laurels by charging the nurses to have a stimulant handy at 2 a. m. in fevers, as the patient is apt to be very low just then.

Circumstances vary so that the exercise of good sense is always necessary,

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Gelsemin is a valuable remedy for the delirium, pugnacious in character following severe epileptic convulsions.



and while some patients will be reassured by knowing the exact extent of their danger, others will be scared to death by it.

But a rule with the rarest exceptions is that which directs the doctor to keep to himself the knowledge of what drugs he is using. Incredible are the prejudices, fears, contempts, etc., of people for drugs. One woman charged me above all else, never to give her aloes. She needed aloes, she got aloes, and she was delighted with the results; but she never knew what it was that helped her. The knowledge that a man had syphilitic iritis, enabled me to give prompt relief to his family in after years; and often did he wonder that no other doctor could ever help his children.

When patients directly ask what you are giving, you can say carelessly that it's a "combination"; or else look the questioner squarely in the eye and remark: "I can get \$1,000 for answering that question." This puts matters on the right plane. You are employed to treat that patient; what you use is your own secret, not theirs.

In case of doubt, shut up.

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There is an inward light which gleams for all, and which, if we are attentive, reveals the presence of higher worlds in the soul.

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### GUARD THE HOME.

The family is the true unit of the state, the corner stone upon which alone the majestic fabric of a great nation can be built. As goes the family, so goes the individual society and the world. What is welcomed and fostered at the hearth stone, determines the destiny of the race. Or to change the figure, so-

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The local pain and distress, as well as the fever, of acute gonorrhea, are admirably controlled by gelsemin.

ciety is the fruit and blossom of the tree, of which the family forms the trunk and roots.

"By their fruits ye shall know them."

The law of cause and effect is constantly operative. Everything hangs together like the links of a chain. Like parents, like children. Apart from actual guilt, it is still true that where the fathers have eaten sour grapes the children's teeth are set on edge, and the children in turn determine the life of their generation. Place your finger on the pulse of the average family life, and you have an accurate clue as to the moral health of the community at large.

Take as an example of how the quality of the family life affects the world, the presence of that most desirable quality, reverence. If deep down in the heart of the parents there is an abiding reverence for the good, and true, and beautiful in life and nature, it is an easy conclusion that the atmosphere of that home will be elevated and refined, and this apart from all considerations of wealth or social position. Obedience and deference on the part of the children will inevitably follow, and they in turn will be quite sure to honor their own bodies, thus escaping many ugly pitfalls.

Then, arriving at the age of maturity, this same spirit of reverence will lead them to avoid cheap attachments with the opposite sex, being satisfied only with the best in manner and character. Later still, the members of this self-respecting family will throw their influence upon the side of what is pure and worthy in the life of the community.

How may the American home be saved, so that it may fulfill its grand destiny? To answer in a word: Guard the threshold of the home, and place

When the pain of pleurisy must be relieved but morphine is contraindicated, gelsemin is a most useful substitute.

a sentinel at the door. As our scientists have now proved that the immediate cause of that dread malady, malaria, is a certain species of mosquito, that invades the household and poisons the blood of the inmates, and as they have triumphantly shown that when every window and door is carefully netted, no case of sickness follows, so a similar service must be performed for every aspiring American family, in barring out the bad and shutting in the good.

In a loftier sense, a man's house is his castle, to be jealously guarded, not by a sentinel with shield and sword, as of old, but by the invisible watchman of a wise and discriminating choice. It is not a question of exclusiveness but of self-defense, self-preservation. Every book, paper and magazine must be challenged, every would-be companion of the children, and every stranger offering his wares. The finest of the fine arts is the art of home-making. The household that is blessed with sunshine, truth and love, cannot fail to be a blessing to itself and its neighbors; and as for the rest, the gates of hell shall not prevail against it.

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To do lowly work with a love as high as heaven, and thoughts as true, is to be noble and heroic.

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#### MEDICAL LORE OF JOHN WESLEY.

In these days of hygienic reform, and "methods" of treating disease, it is interesting to read of the heroic treatment of 150 years ago. A volume printed by Parry Hall, Philadelphia, in 1747, and compiled by John Wesley, is a curious mixture of old-time remedies. There are few copies of the book in existence,

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Gelsemin is one of the most useful remedies on our list when the user has once mastered it. Until then give it cautiously.

but one unearthed recently was the occasion of much amusement at a recent convention of physicians. The book, substantially bound in leather, contains a few illustrations as primitive as the remedies. The preface deals with the *raison d'être* of the work, incidentally recalling how:

"Man was sent perfect from the hands of his Creator, but rebelling against the Sovereign of all, the seeds of pain and sickness were lodged in the body and a thousand disorders, increased by everything around us."

The sun and moon shed unwholesome influences from above, the earth exhales poisonous damps from below; the air itself that surrounds us is replete with the shafts of death; yea, the food we eat daily saps the foundations of life.

The preface further states:

"As to the manner of using the remedies here set down, I should advise as soon as you know your disorder to use the medicine prescribed for that disease; the second, if that is of no effect; the third, and so on."

The work proper is entitled "A Collection of Receipts," and recites in alphabetical order the "disorders" of that time and their remedies.

In the "A's" is a list of panaceas against ague. To "go into a cold bath just before fit" is added the wholesome advice: "Nothing tends more to prolong ague than an indulgence in a lazy, indolent disposition."

Another remedy for ague is to "apply to the stomach a large onion split." Still another is: "Make six middling pills of cobwebs. Take one before the cold fit, two a little before the next, and the other three, if need be, before the other fit."

Gelsemin relieves irritation and hyperemia of the brain, and the consequent disorders of innervation as well.

Parenthetically are introduced some gentle hints for "tender persons," and "the studious." Tender persons should constantly go to bed at 9 and rise at 4.

For St. Anthony's: "Put a gallon of water (cold) on a quart of Norway tar, stir them together with a flat stick for five minutes. After it has stood for three days pour the water off clear, bottle and cork. Dose: "One wineglassful every hour.

For baldness: "Rub the head night and morning with a raw onion until red, then apply honey."

For chapped hands: "Wash the hands with flour of mustard."

For lung disease: "Take no food but new buttermilk churned in a bottle, and white bread. On each morning cut up a little turf of fresh earth, and lying down breathe into the hole for a quarter of an hour."

For a dry cough: "Chew a small piece of Peruvian bark, as often as the coughing spell comes on. Swallow the piece as long as it tastes bitter."

For weak eyes: "Drop in two or three drops of the juice of a rotten apple."

For hoarseness: "Rub the soles of the feet before the fire with garlic and lard, well beaten together."

For colic: Hold a live puppy constantly on the breast. Or take, ounce by ounce, a pound or a pound and a half of quicksilver."

For a stitch in the side: "Apply treacle on toast (hot)."

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He who devotes himself to truth and beauty will meet with indifference, but if his work can be converted into gold, he will awaken interest.

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Gelsemin finds its field of action in sedating the cerebral centers, rather than the spinal cord or the sympathetic.

# AERONAUTIC EXPERIMENTS.

Great interest has been aroused in France by the balloon experiments, for the study of the physiologic conditions of man at high altitudes, made under the auspices of the Academy of Medicine. Three balloons, each of 2000 cubic meters capacity, named Eros, Centaure and Titan, loaned by the Aero club, ascended from the Tuileries Garden under the personal direction of Professor Chauveau of the Academy of Sciences. Each balloon had two physicians on board, together with dogs, rabbits, guinea pigs, and scientific instruments of the most elaborate kind, including the Paul Bert clocks, which cost \$10,000 apiece.

All three balloons after attaining heights of over 3600 meters landed safely, at distances from Paris varying from 60 to 150 miles.

The six physicians returned to Paris with their instruments and animals. Prof. Chauveau was highly pleased with the data obtained, but states that full results cannot be determined for some time. Two of the physicians who went up in the Eros were assigned the task of discovering the cause of mountain sickness and nausea felt by aeronauts, and of determining whether this is due to poverty in the oxygen of the air at high altitude, or to interference in the circulation of the blood.

Other members of the expedition devoted themselves to spectroscopic examination of the blood, especially observation of the globules of the blood showing the effects of respiration at various altitudes. The full results require more extended work at the Vridy laboratory, but one definite result already obtained

For active cerebral hyperemia, flushed face, bright eye, contracted pupil and restlessness, especially in children, give gelsemin.

is that as the higher altitudes are reached there is a steady and large increase in the number of corpuscles in the blood. The practical outcome of this discovery is that a cure for anemic conditions may be obtained by sending the patients up in a balloon.

The doctors, when they arrived in Paris, after their descent, thus replied in answer to questions: "Experiments show that a cubic millimeter of human blood, in a normal condition at the altitude of Paris, contains 6,000,000 of red globules; and these globules increase to 10,000,000 at an altitude of 4,000 meters. It is curious to note that a rabbit, which at the start in the Tuileries Garden weighed 2 kilos and 182 grams, at an altitude of 3,400 meters weighed 2 kilos and 130 grams, and when we descended it weighed 2 kilos and 140 grams. It is also curious to note that the dogs we took with us, after reaching an altitude of 2,000 meters, fell into a comatose slumber, insensible, and lay motionless on the floor of the car."

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Place a clown in a palace and he is still a clown, and beneath ermine and silk, are the fools paraphernalia.

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#### **INVALIDS' SLEEPING-CARS.**

There are too many reforms really needed to justify any waste of effort in advocating any that are not needed. And among the latter we would unhesitatingly place the suggestion to provide separate sleeping cars for the transportation of consumptives. With the present state of feeling on the subject one can easily guess at the reception such a car and its unfortunate occupants would receive in any of the localities to which consump-

tives resort. The shotgun quarantine would be instituted quicker than if small-pox were in question.

Tuberculosis is not so infectious that a berth in a sleeper would be infected by a few nights' occupancy. I would not live in a house in which a consumptive had died, unless the most thorough fumigation, repapering and other disinfectant measures, had been carried out. I fully believe that consumptives in time infect those who live with them; but it would be folly to think a doctor visiting them was in danger of contracting the malady from his visits.

One thing which impressed me was that in my numerous trips in sleeping-cars I never have seen a sign of vermin—and yet, when one reflects that all sorts and conditions of people travel in these cars, it seems remarkable. Nor have I ever heard of a bug being seen; although I have often spoken of this subject to fellow travelers. The conductors told me how this was managed, but to be sure of giving the exact truth regarding it, I wrote to the Pullman company and received the following description of the method they employ:

"(1) All our cars are thoroughly cleaned at the end of each trip. The upholstery, carpets and bedding are taken out of the car and the dust is removed from the plush and carpets by means of compressed air; the mattresses and pillows are beaten and aired and the blankets are shaken and aired.

"(2) The hoppers are flushed automatically each time they are used, and as a part of the process of cleaning given cars at end of each trip, the closets and all fixtures therein are thoroughly washed and disinfected applied.

"(3) If an invalid occupies a berth in

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Gelsemin is a sedative to the circulation and checks the secretions from all of the mucous surfaces.

Gelsemin quickly relieves the dysuria which accompanies stricture of the urethra, especially when acute in character.

one of our cars, the bedding is removed and disinfected as soon as possible after the berth is vacated. In the event of an invalid suffering from a known infectious or contagious disease occupying a car, it is thoroughly fumigated under the direction of a local health officer, and the car is not allowed to return to service until proper permit has been issued by such officer. Cuspidors are also frequently thoroughly cleaned and disinfected while cars are *en route*."

C. A. GARCELON,  
General Manager.

It is not easy to see wherein any improvement could be made. We trust the invalid car idea, with the cruelty to the sick it would entail, will be dropped out of consideration.

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He who loses his independence loses half himself; with the other half, however, he may accomplish *something*.

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#### TO IMPROVE THE RACE.

Public and private courses for physically and intellectually perfect young married couples, were recently recommended by an eminent English surgeon. In the course of a paper delivered before a brilliant scientific audience some very interesting theories were exploited.

As high civic worth includes a high level of character, intellect, energy and physique, young men and women possessing these qualities should be encouraged to marry. Examinations should be held to determine their fitness and diplomas should be granted by the state.

Considering the great moral and civic worth of children born of ideal parents, the speaker urged that the State could well afford to give dowries to perfect

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The irritation of the bowels in all forms of cholera is relieved by the use of gelsemin in small and frequent doses.

brides. The worth of a baby born of perfect parents and living a normal length of time can hardly be computed; but they are of immense value to a nation, because of their intellectual and spiritual stimulus. Many girls shrink from marriage on prudential grounds. It should be the aim of a Nation by these courses to make it imprudence on the part of any girl of the best class to refrain from marriage. Rewards for extra children might be expected to add an average increment of one adult son and one adult daughter to the offspring of every favored couple.

Philanthropists accustomed to befriend promising youths should extend help to promising couples. Land-owners might offer low rents and good cottages to desirable persons just wedded. Noble families might gather fine specimens of humanity around them, just as exercise and care produce fine breeds of cattle and horses.

Finally there should be building societies with higher ends than mere investments.

They should be endowed with princely generosity, that they might maintain settlements of selected persons, who would be housed in rooms for a term of years at a low cost. Such a class would create its own merits, and attractive settlement, distinguished for energy, intelligence and civic worth, just as a first-class club attracts desirable candidates with social advantages.

It is true that no higher aim could engage the thought of scientists and philanthropists than the improvement of the human race.

There is no doubt that the application of some of the ideas that prevail in the breeding of cattle, to the human race,

In dysentery, gelsemin relieves tormina and tenesmus, and arrests exudation and the tendency to hemorrhage.



would in time produce a higher order of humanity, physically and mentally. But the great trouble is, human beings are not cattle. They are fettered with volition and intelligence. They therefore decline to be "improved," and an effort to carry out the plans advocated by the London scientists would doubtless result in a failure.

The only kind of "dowries for perfect brides" that will ever be popular with young men in this country, will come from the bride's parents.

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#### GREEN OLD AGE.

Professor Metschnikoff, of the Pasteur Institute in Paris, once startled the world by the announcement that he believed it possible to so arrest the process of decay in the human body by the use of a special serum that the normal length of human life would be extended to 250 years. It seems to us that a great deal must be changed before we would accept an extension of the term of human life to 250 years. Many things must be different before such an increased average of human life could be practically maintained.

1. We should want our individual capacity expanded and strengthened in every direction. Intellect, sympathies, powers of realization and comprehension, all must be enlarged and reinforced beyond present scope, before we could go further with the manifolding, intensifying and outreaching of relation, interest and personal concern.

These get away from us already—they are too much for the grandfathers and grandmothers, and those whose

thrice-score-and-ten years have been filled with earnest thought and strenuous endeavor. We pause willingly at this limit—we would not become great-great-great-great-greats.

2. How is our old earth itself to stretch to our requirements if we are all to live to be patriarchs? It is getting overcrowded now. Its civilized districts are congested. Progress crams. We should have to return to the patriarchal estate, each tribe to "trek" off into the wilderness, and when clan intrudes upon clan wage a merciless war of extermination that a world space may be cleared again.

The race is not ready—probably never will be rightly ready—for such renewal of long lease here. It has gone beyond the period when simplicity and longevity agreed, and it has not overtaken the sublimer agreement of a perfectly harmonious advance. In some directions it has not kept up with itself. Economically, morally, intellectually, spiritually, we must be very much greater; we must be truer, juster, wiser, purer, higher of motive, nearer in life to the inmost, before we can lay hold of even such a margin of eternal life as this assumed discovery would promise. We must learn better what real eternity of life is and means; not earthly doing, nor having, nor becoming, nor any extension of these, but the outer existence, reshaped by the inner spirit, replacing distortion with beauty and confusion with strong, heavenly order.

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Not the sparkle, but the inner heat from which it springs, is the source of power.

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As it powerfully stimulates absorption and energises the circulation, gold is a powerful remedy for scrofulous enlargements.

The chloride of gold has been recommended as a remedy for cancer, given internally and injected into the growth.

**PHYSICIANS CLASSIFIED.**

The physicians of America are to be classified into two divisions—those who can be edified by reading the CLINICS, and those who cannot. The former will take these journals to obtain from them some helpful hints in the care of their patients. The second class is again divisible into two groups, the big-hearted, brotherly men we all love and reverence, and the selfish, greedy fellows, who want the earth. The former will take the CLINICS and, loyal to their professional obligations, will contribute their share to enlighten their less erudite brethren. The others, who cannot even learn humanity from our pages, will keep their stores of learning with miserly clutch, and refuse to aid their hardworked colleagues with an occasional friendly hint. To them the needs of 30,000 honest practitioners are nothing; those of millions of suffering invalids little more. They are interested only in five-hundred-dollar fees from unnecessary operations, or in abstruse disquisitions on some obscure topic from which every trace of the unscientific taint of utility has been eliminated; and their papers are published only in journals that represent some little group of mutual admirationists, and published a few hundred copies. And of these very few are really read, but you find them in the libraries with the leaves uncut.

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If you would learn the worth of a man's religion, try to do business with him.

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**POSTAL CURRENCY—MONEY TRANSFORMED INTO INDORSABLE CHECKS.**

*Doctor:* The following announcement from the Washington, D. C., *Evening*

Gold chloride in small doses increases the appetite and stimulates all the secretions throughout the body.

*Star* savors of so much importance to the medical profession that we reproduce it entire:

A unique feature in congressional legislation this winter is presented in the promotion of a postal currency. The system was devised, perfected and patented by a private citizen, who offers the result of his efforts to the government free of all cost. The system has the approval of many officials, and is indorsed by a long list of manufacturers and business houses throughout the country. Publishers and farmers are especially interested, in that the new currency promises an easy way for a man in the country to promptly send remittance for his favorite publication. Under the present inconvenient money order system the individual desiring to send a small sum of money through the mail is met by the necessity for a time-killing journey to the post office to obtain safe money. This sets up a barrier to the prompt transaction of business and results in much loss from the fact that many people never carry out their original intention to subscribe or purchase. The need is for money in the hands of the people that can be safely and instantly sent by letter.

The provisions of the "post check" currency bill, now before Congress, introduced in the Senate by Mr. McMillan, and in the House by Mr. Gardner of Michigan, provides for printing the one, two and five dollar bills in the future with blank spaces on the face. These bills, of course, pass from hand to hand before the blanks are filled. When it is desired to send one in the mails the blanks are filled in with the name of the payee, his city and state, a 2-cent postage stamp is placed in another blank space and canceled with the initials of the sender in ink, the name of the sender is signed on the back, and, presto! his money has suddenly ceased to exist as currency and has been transformed into a check on the United States government, having all the safety of any bank check, and ready for inclosure in his letter. When the payee receives this check he treats it just as he would any other check—indorses it, goes to the nearest bank or post office and deposits it or has it cashed.

The paid check finally reaches the Treasury Department, when it is replaced by a new one with the spaces unfilled. This keeps the circulation at par. No change whatever is made in the financial policy of the government, the only change being in the character of the printing on the bills of five dollars and under.

The bill also provides for the issue of \$75,000,000 of fractional currency, with blank spaces similar to the larger denomina-

The salts of gold in large doses stimulate to the point of causing irritation, and salivation more troublesome than the mercurial.

would in time produce a higher order of humanity, physically and mentally. But the great trouble is, human beings are not cattle. They are fettered with volition and intelligence. They therefore decline to be "improved," and an effort to carry out the plans advocated by the London scientists would doubtless result in a failure.

The only kind of "dowries for perfect brides" that will ever be popular with young men in this country, will come from the bride's parents.

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#### GREEN OLD AGE.

Professor Metschnikoff, of the Pasteur Institute in Paris, once startled the world by the announcement that he believed it possible to so arrest the process of decay in the human body by the use of a special serum that the normal length of human life would be extended to 250 years. It seems to us that a great deal must be changed before we would accept an extension of the term of human life to 250 years. Many things must be different before such an increased average of human life could be practically maintained.

1. We should want our individual capacity expanded and strengthened in every direction. Intellect, sympathies, powers of realization and comprehension, all must be enlarged and reinforced beyond present scope, before we could go further with the manifolding, intensifying and outreaching of relation, interest and personal concern.

These get away from us already—they are too much for the grandfathers and grandmothers, and those whose

three-score-and-ten years have been filled with earnest thought and strenuous endeavor. We pause willingly at this limit—we would not become great-great-great-great-greats.

2. How is our old earth itself to stretch to our requirements if we are all to live to be patriarchs? It is getting overcrowded now. Its civilized districts are congested. Progress crams. We should have to return to the patriarchal estate, each tribe to "trek" off into the wilderness, and when clan intrudes upon clan wage a merciless war of extermination that a world space may be cleared again.

The race is not ready—probably never will be rightly ready—for such renewal of long lease here. It has gone beyond the period when simplicity and longevity agreed, and it has not overtaken the sublimer agreement of a perfectly harmonious advance. In some directions it has not kept up with itself. Economically, morally, intellectually, spiritually, we must be very much greater; we must be truer, juster, wiser, purer, higher of motive, nearer in life to the inmost, before we can lay hold of even such a margin of eternal life as this assumed discovery would promise. We must learn better what real eternity of life is and means; not earthly doing, nor having, nor becoming, nor any extension of these, but the outer existence, reshaped by the inner spirit, replacing distortion with beauty and confusion with strong, heavenly order.

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Not the sparkle, but the Inner heat from which it springs, is the source of power.

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As it powerfully stimulates absorption and energises the circulation, gold is a powerful remedy for scrofulous enlargements.

The chloride of gold has been recommended as a remedy for cancer, given internally and injected into the growth.

**PHYSICIANS CLASSIFIED.**

The physicians of America are to be classified into two divisions—those who can be edified by reading the CLINICS, and those who cannot. The former will take these journals to obtain from them some helpful hints in the care of their patients. The second class is again divisible into two groups, the big-hearted, brotherly men we all love and reverence, and the selfish, greedy fellows, who want the earth. The former will take the CLINICS and, loyal to their professional obligations, will contribute their share to enlighten their less erudite brethren. The others, who cannot even learn humanity from our pages, will keep their stores of learning with miserly clutch, and refuse to aid their hardworked colleagues with an occasional friendly hint. To them the needs of 30,000 honest practitioners are nothing; those of millions of suffering invalids little more. They are interested only in five-hundred-dollar fees from unnecessary operations, or in abstruse disquisitions on some obscure topic from which every trace of the unscientific taint of utility has been eliminated; and their papers are published only in journals that represent some little group of mutual admirationists, and published a few hundred copies. And of these very few are really read, but you find them in the libraries with the leaves uncut.

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If you would learn the worth of a man's religion, try to do business with him.

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**POSTAL CURRENCY—MONEY  
TRANSFORMED INTO IN-  
DORSABLE CHECKS.**

*Doctor:* The following announcement from the Washington, D. C., *Evening*

Gold chloride in small doses increases the appetite and stimulates all the secretions throughout the body.

*Star* savors of so much importance to the medical profession that we reproduce it entire:

A unique feature in congressional legislation this winter is presented in the promotion of a postal currency. The system was devised, perfected and patented by a private citizen, who offers the result of his efforts to the government free of all cost. The system has the approval of many officials, and is indorsed by a long list of manufacturers and business houses throughout the country. Publishers and farmers are especially interested, in that the new currency promises an easy way for a man in the country to promptly send remittance for his favorite publication. Under the present inconvenient money order system the individual desiring to send a small sum of money through the mail is met by the necessity for a time-killing journey to the post office to obtain safe money. This sets up a barrier to the prompt transaction of business and results in much loss from the fact that many people never carry out their original intention to subscribe or purchase. The need is for money in the hands of the people that can be safely and instantly sent by letter.

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tions, in place of an equal amount of money of larger denominations, presumably twenty and fifty-dollar bills. The provision under the new system for a continual reissue insures clean money both in the fractional currency and in the larger bills. The government fee on the five, ten, fifteen, twenty-five and fifty-cent pieces is to be one cent each.

Perhaps in no better way can the reader come to understand the pressing need for postal currency than to recall the times without number when he himself has been desirous of sending a small sum of money through the mails with safety. Always in such cases comes up the barrier, and only the persistent one will carry out his purpose by using stamps, coin placed in holes in pieces of pasteboard, or risking loose money. The average person will not expend the valuable time required for the journey to the post office for a money order. Only the pressure of necessity in the absence of a simple convenient system brings to the money order system its present patronage. Statistics show that from ten to twenty times the number of letters received by business houses, publishers, and others who do a large business through the mails, contain stamps, loose money or some other representative of money, than contain money orders, a clear enough mark of the disapproval of the public.

While it is not thought that, if adopted, the proposed system would entirely supersede the money order system, because for amounts over \$50 the money order would be slightly cheaper, it is thought by the advocates of the pending bills that such a system of post checks would prove a great convenience to those desiring to send small amounts of money through the mails, and would result in gain to merchants, publishers and business firms who now receive such remittances in the form of stamps (often torn and mutilated), drafts on small banks, or loose coin in letter—always a temptation to postal employees. All of these forms of remittance entail some loss, in many cases to the receiver, and to that extent, perhaps, a creditor is unjustly defrauded, innocently it may be, by the debtor. Under the new system these troublesome and unfair methods of making remittances would be done away with, owing to the simplicity and convenience of the post checks, and the cost of sending the remittance would be placed where it properly belongs—with the sending debtor or the person making the purchase.

The main difficulty with the present money order system is that less than half the post offices in the country are money order offices, and even at these such evidences of money can only be obtained at the expenditure of much time and trouble

and during certain specified hours. With a post check note in his possession one has but to fill in the blank spaces for the purpose, attach a postage stamp, cancel it, inclose in an envelope, place in a mail box, and the transaction is finished.

Unquestionably the intent of the postal authorities is to extend and increase the usefulness and popularity of the rural free delivery service. The adoption of the post check notes will afford a most convenient and safe money for the agricultural communities, to whom banks, with their facilities and safeguards cannot be utilized with convenience. It is claimed by those who have investigated the subject that the revenues of the Post Office Department would be very materially increased by the adoption of the post check system.

A somewhat unusual feature of the post check proposition is the fact that the inventor is a successful business man, who has for years realized the urgent necessity for a simpler way of making small remittances in the mails, and who has devoted a great deal of his time and means to the perfection of the idea, and offers, in case of its adoption, to turn the patents, and all rights under them, over to the government free of any cost or charge whatever. He considers that should the system be adopted the consciousness of having accomplished a reform of such importance to the general public and business men will more than compensate him for his time and trouble.

Congress can best judge of the wants of the people by direct word from them. It is difficult to secure legislation of this sort, involving a departure from present methods, unless there be a pronounced demand by the people. Postal Currency can be secured if those whom it would benefit will write personal letters to their Senators and Representatives in Congress, asking them to favor and work for the McMillan-Gardner Post Check Currency bill. The passage of this bill, Doctor, means to give no more spending of \$2.00 worth of time to get a \$1.00 money order. It is an evolution! Please boost it along. Write your representatives to-day.

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They who truly *know*, have had to unlearn hardly less than they have had to learn.

Gold is one of the five drugs whose internal administration can raise the temperature beyond the normal limit.

The salts of gold have long been known to stimulate the sexual function when weakened by age or excess. A dangerous remedy.



# LEADING ARTICLES

## MEDICAL TREATMENT OF APPENDICITIS.

By Zophar Case, M. D.

In view of the controversy that occurred in the March and July CLINIC for 1897, over my report on appendicitis treated with hyoscyamine and strychnine arsenate, I deem it but just to myself as well as to the readers of this journal, to make the following additional report of appendicitis cases treated by the same method:

Case 8. J. W., strong, robust, white man, 32, came to me from adjoining county where an operation for appendicitis had been recommended by his family physician. Six days before I saw him he was taken with abdominal pain, not very severe and located in the region of the umbilicus. After a few hours, pain became more severe and vomiting came on, with headache and constipation—previously his bowels had been regular—one to two stools daily. Living in the country, a physician was not called until the evening of the fourth day, at which time diagnosis of appendicitis was made and an operation urged and refused. Hypodermics of morphine, and calomel and salts, freely given without effect as to catharsis or the relief of pain.

On the evening of the fifth day he came to this place, and I saw him the next morning. At this time pulse was 120, temp. 103, with pain and tenderness over the whole abdomen, more marked over McBurney's point; the muscular walls of the abdomen were tense, more marked on the right than the left side, but no tumor could be made out.

In the recumbent position both knees were flexed and when on his feet, he walked bent forward. Diagnosed appendicitis and recommended immediate operation, which was refused, saying that if he had to die he would do so without cutting being done. I then gave him a good supply of hyoscyamine amorphous and strychnine arsenate, with written instructions to stay in bed and take freely when he got home. I had previously explained the danger of his undertaking the journey home, to no avail. The written instructions included the effects and what was to be expected from the use of the remedies; how to use hot or cold applications as he preferred, and to let his bowels alone and not to eat anything. I had but very little hope of a favorable result when I let him go,

and told him so. Four days after this on the tenth day of the disease, he reported to me by letter, saying that about twelve hours after he got home he began to feel better and that the pain became less and less as the hours passed, but that tenderness upon pressure over McBurney's point still remained and that his bowels did not act until the evening of the ninth day, after frequent use of injections of hot water. On the fifteenth day he reported by letter to me again, stating that all soreness had left him, but that he had to use hot water injections freely to keep his bowels active; appetite at this time was returning but he took only small quantities of liquid food. Three weeks after this he called to see me, and after careful examination I could find no trace of appendicular trouble. Cautioning as to his diet and the keeping of his bowels open, I sent him home, since which time he has remained well.

Case 9. L. A. R., 29, occupation farmer; sudden abdominal pain, the second day after a hard day's riding after cattle; when seen the second day in the afternoon the pain was in the right hypochondriac region, not severe enough to make him think his illness serious; there was no swelling or tumor but on pressure over the appendix there was a good deal of tenderness and pain; the muscles being tense on the right side and the right knee flexed. Temp. 99.5, pulse 98, constipated and no desire for food. Diagnosis, appendicitis. Placed him on hyoscyamine and strychnine arsenate, visited him again next morning and found but little change although he had had some sleep, with no severe paroxysms of pain. Treatment continued and visited him again in the afternoon.

Our mothers dosed us with boneset for colds. Now-a-days we give eupatorin 0.025 repeated every hour till sweating occurs.

Next morning patient reported having had a fairly good night; temp. and pulse normal, less tenderness and pain on pressure, less muscular tension and he could lie with his legs extended with less discomfort. No action from the bowels yet; continued treatment with lengthened intervals as to dosage.

Next morning the last call made, symptoms all better, bowels having acted twice during the night without the use of cathartics or injections. Treatment continued, giving the medicine every four to six hours until the eighth day, at which time I dismissed him, allowing him to get up; giving the usual caution as to diet, exercise and the regulation of his bowels.

Case 10. K. B., white child, age 10, recurrent, third attack; severe pains radiating from the ileocecal region to the umbilicus, rigid tense feeling over this surface but no distinct tumor, severe pain on pressure, more pronounced over the appendix, both knees flexed, with decided resistance to movement or handling. Temp. 100.5, pulse 112, no appetite, and constipation. Diagnosis, appendicitis. Placed her in a hot bath allowing the water to come up over the whole abdomen and to cover the hips and thighs, and gave hyoscyamine amorphous and strychnine arsenate every fifteen minutes to one, two and three hours; baths repeated every two to three hours and hot moist heat applied between baths continually. All pain and most of the tenderness gone at the end of forty-eight hours, bowels acted on the third day. Kept patient in bed and on liquid diet until the tenth day and gave calcium sulphide with the hyoscyamine and strychnine arsenate for three weeks after getting up. No trouble since.

Overdoses of eupatorin cause profuse emeto-catharsis. Give 0.01 every hour until the effect is obtained.

Case 11. N. F., white child, 4 years old. Sudden severe pain in the abdomen near the umbilicus, vomiting soon set in and when called the second morning was still vomiting; pain over the whole abdomen; asked to touch the place that hurt the worst, she put her finger close to the umbilicus; pressure over the ileocecal region brought a cry of pain, but could detect no tumor; muscles of the right abdomen hard and tense, both knees flexed and the right leg could not be straightened out without causing intense pain; temp. 103, pulse 120. Diagnosis, appendicitis. Treatment: Bismuth subnitrate, acid carbolic, glycerin, *aqua menth. pip.* to quiet stomach, then hyoscyamine and strychnine arsenate, with hot baths and hot applications externally. Stomach quieted after four hours and next morning improvement as follows: Temp. 100, pulse 112, less pain on pressure, abdominal muscles still tense and thighs flexed, but patient comparatively comfortable unless moved; no bowel movement. Treatment continued. Morning of the fourth day all symptoms improved, temp. 99, no bowel movement. Treatment continued except Dosimetric Trinity, which had been given during high temperature. Bowels moved on the afternoon of the fourth day, and on the morning of the fifth day temperature 98.5, pulse 80, but little pain or tenderness in abdomen on pressure or movement, legs could be straightened and she could move without help; two actions from the bowels during the last twenty-four hours. From this time on recovery was uninterrupted, and the case was discharged on the ninth day with the usual precautions as to diet, bowels and rest.

Case 12. W. L., white man, 52; contractor and builder. After helping to adjust some scaffolding he felt that he had strained himself somewhere in the right lower abdomen, but he paid no attention to it, continued helping and directing his work for two days and during this time felt considerable soreness in the ileocecal region. On the third morning after the accident he felt too ill to go to his work, but he did not go to bed until in the afternoon, after a severe attack of pain in the umbilical region, when he attempted to rise from his chair. When I called on the third afternoon, found him with his right leg drawn up and with rigid abdominal wall on that side; from deep firm pressure could feel the appendix swollen, hard, very tender and movable, not bound down by inflammatory exudate. His pulse at this time was 112 and temp. 100; he had had no action from his bowels since the accident, though previously he had not been troubled with constipation. The general appearance of the patient indicated a very sick man, and I advised immediate operative treatment as offering the best chance of recovery, but to that he strenuously objected, as did also his family, on account of having had a brother die in Indiana after operation for appendicitis. He was then placed upon hyoscyamine and strychnine arsenate, with hot moist heat over the whole abdomen. There was but little change in his condition until the seventh day of his illness and the fourth since commencing treatment. After this time there was a gradual improvement in all the symptoms, and all pain and tenderness had subsided by the fourteenth day; the temperature becoming normal on the tenth

Eupatorin has the reputation of being a very efficient remedy for tape-worm. We should like to have reports.

Eupatorin is not only a cholagogue but a powerful stimulant to all the erectile tissues male and female.

and the pulse on the twelfth day respectively. Bowels moved on the ninth day; no nourishment was given until the twelfth, and only liquid diet was given him for two weeks following. He was kept at home until the forty-second day since receiving injury. There has been no trouble since.

Case 13. S. T., white man, 34, saw him in consultation on the eighth day of his illness; temp. 100, pulse 100, vomiting, pain and tenderness over the whole abdomen, more marked over the appendix; the right leg was flexed and the right muscular wall of the abdomen was tense and hard, with a well-defined tumor in the ileocecal region; constipated, no movement since the beginning of his illness, notwithstanding calomel and salines with hot water injections had been given freely. He had also been given hypodermics of morphine to relieve pain. I recommended hyoscyamine amorphous and strychnine arsenate, and operation after recovery from attack. On the tenth day his bowels acted freely and from this date his recovery was rapid and complete. At least there has been no recurrence and he still owns an appendix. This case had been treated for incipient phthisis a few months previously.

Case 14. White girl, 17, had been given calomel and salts for two days for a supposed bilious attack.

When called, right leg was flexed, right abdomen tense and tender to the touch; at times pain was intense, particularly so under pressure. She had swallowed a pin a few days before her illness began, and the pain she thought due to lodgment of that. Temp. 103, pulse 120, no tumor. Diagnosis, appendicitis. Treatment, hyoscyamine

amorphous and strychnine arsenate. No improvement the first 24 hours, but as there was no physiologic effect from the hyoscyamine given, which was from a fresh supply, I concluded that it was not what it ought to be. I then tried some I had in another case, which I knew to be good, and improvement soon began, although it was twelve days before all tenderness had subsided. The temperature became normal the seventh and the pulse normal on the tenth day. The bowels acted regularly after the fourth day of treatment. Recovery complete. If there was a pin in the case it was never discovered, although diligently searched for in the stools.

Case 15. A. C. T., 47, quack doctor, called eighteen hours after illness began; had dosed himself with calomel and morphine; the calomel had not acted and the pain was only partly controlled by the morphine. Pain apparently over the whole abdomen, but pressure located the seat of the trouble in the region of the appendix. The muscles were tense on the right side and both legs flexed, but the left could be placed down on the bed without increasing pain; at times there was some nausea but no vomiting. Temp. 100.5, pulse 112. Diagnosis, appendicitis. Treatment: hyoscyamine and strychnine arsenate. Improvement began in 36 hours and continued steadily until the sixth day of illness, when he, contrary to instructions, took some food in the shape of soup and crackers. Almost immediately the symptoms were all aggravated, and continued so for two days, when improvement again set in and continued on to complete recovery, the fourteenth day from beginning of attack. Bowels acted once on the sixth day but not



As gelsemin specially sedates the fifth nerve it is our best alkaloidal remedy for neuralgic toothache.

Gelsemin is an excellent remedy for sick headache. Give a granule every half hour until relieved or the eyelid droops.

again until the tenth, after which they continued regular.

Case 16. P. H. C., white man, 44, grave digger, sick two days with more or less colicky pains in different portions of his abdomen, and when called he was in severe pain; the bowels were swollen and tympanitic; at times flatus would pass with slight relief to the colicky pains; the bowels had not acted for several days, notwithstanding he had taken three doses of salts and one of oil. Pressure over the ileocecal region caused considerable pain, and there was revealed a tumor-like mass of exudate, 4x4 inches in size, at that point. The walls of the abdomen were tense on the right side, the right leg was flexed, but he could change his position without much added discomfort. Temp. 102.5, pulse 120. He gave no history of previous attacks of severe abdominal pain, but he was habitually constipated and when he would go a day or two without an action from his bowels, he would have a vague feeling of discomfort without general or localized pain in the abdomen. This condition had existed for several years. Diagnosis, appendicitis with old inflammatory exudate.

Treatment: Hyoscyamine, strychnine arsenate and physostigmine, with local applications of ichthyol and glycerin, and hot fomentations. Improvement began within eight hours and all acute symptoms had passed by the thirteenth day, but the exudate was not all absorbed until a period of fifty-six days had passed. During that time the ichthyol mixture was used externally and potassium iodide given internally. His bowels acted regularly after the sixth day of treatment. He was given no

nourishment during the first ten days, and only liquid foods in small quantities until the thirteenth day, after which time he was allowed gradually to take solid food. Recovery complete, although I had expected to operate upon him after recovery from acute symptoms.

Case 17. J. U. M., white man, 34, newspaper man and politician; saw him in consultation the eleventh day of illness. Operation had been urged but refused. He had been given opiates and cathartics without satisfactory results; no bowel movement during his illness. At my first visit his temperature was 101.5, pulse 112, there were pain and tenderness over the right lower abdomen, but no tumor could be made out; the muscles, however, were tense in that region and the right leg was flexed, as was also the left, but the latter could be straightened without special discomfort. Diagnosis of appendicitis confirmed.

Suggested hyoscyamine amorphous and strychnine arsenate. Improvement began almost immediately; bowels acted on the thirteenth day, two days after my first visit, and he finally made a good recovery, but it was three months before he was entirely free of all tenderness and pain on pressure over McBurney's point.

Case 18. J. P., German gardener, 67; found him with "someting wrong inside vere dot pain is;" he placed his finger on his navel, but pressure over the appendix showed the trouble to be located there; the appendix could be felt on deep pressure, swollen and tender; the right abdominal muscles were tense and the right knee flexed; bowels constipated, temp. 100, pulse 108.

Treatment: Hyoscyamine amorphous

Gelsemin is an excellent adjuvant to colchicine in the treatment of rheumatism with fever and full strong pulse.

As gelsemin is a sedative to the pulmonary nerves it has proved a valuable remedy in all convulsive coughs.



and strychnine arsenate. Symptoms began to abate in 36 hours, bowels moved during the third twenty-four hours; temperature normal on the fifth day, pulse normal on the seventh, and on the ninth day discharged him except receiving reports from him at my office two and three times a week during the four weeks following.

Case 19. R. D. S., 35, retired farmer, was awakened in the night with a feeling of nausea and vomiting soon followed. He thought it a bilious attack and took ten grains of blue mass, with no result except to increase the vomiting. Called in the afternoon and found him lying on his back with his knees flexed, complaining of severe pain upon movement and during the act of vomiting; the lower abdominal muscles on the right side were tense and pressure in the ileocecal region caused pain and increased desire to vomit; temp. 99, pulse 112, constipated. Diagnosis, appendicitis.

Treatment: Applied a mustard plaster over the stomach and gave hyoscyamine amorphous and strychnine arsenate internally. Except that the stomach quieted there was but little change until the fourth day. Temp. and pulse became normal on the fifth day, and from that time on the pain and soreness became less, but did not entirely cease until the eleventh day; bowels did not move until the ninth day. Kept him under observation for several weeks. Recovery complete.

Case 20. J. C., white farmer, 20, was taken with colicky pains near the umbilicus; at my first call, 36 hours from beginning of attack, pain continued in the same region, but at times radiated downwards to the right groin; pres-

sure over McBurney point caused pain; the muscles of the right lower abdomen were tense and the right leg flexed; no tumor could be made out. Temp. 99, pulse 108, constipated. Diagnosis, appendicitis.

Treatment: Hyoscyamine amorphous and strychnine arsenate; uninterrupted recovery after eight days of treatment.

Case 21. J. S., white boy, 8, had had several attacks of belly pain. Mother was not sure whether it was three or four, within a period of fourteen months. Found him lying partly on his right side with his knees drawn up, and complaining of pain over the whole abdomen, but pressure over the abdomen did not cause him to flinch until it was made in the ileocecal region. There was a baggy feeling in that region, with considerable tension of the muscles. His bowels had not acted for two days. He was habitually constipated. Temp. 100.5, pulse 120. Diagnosis, appendicitis.

Treatment: Immediate hot bath, hyoscyamine amorphous and strychnine arsenate given internally. All pain and fever were gone on the fourth day, bowels moved and pulse normal on the sixth day. Kept him under close observation for thirty days. No trouble since.

Case 22. C. L., white man, 42, carpenter, third attack of colic, as he called it, within eight months, always relieved himself with calomel and salts, leaving between attacks a feeling of soreness in the right groin which would be more pronounced when the bowels failed to act freely. When seen there was muscular tension on the right side of the abdomen, the right leg was drawn up and partly supported by the left leg

Aspirin can be easily dispensed in capsules and will keep unchanged indefinitely if protected from moisture.

Southeast Arizona has the finest climate for consumptives in the United States and Canada.  
—Dr. A. Burkleman.

bracing the foot; pressure over the appendix would increase the pain, and pain would remain after pressure was removed; constipated, temp. 102.1, pulse 120. Diagnosis, appendicitis.

Treatment: Hyoscyamine amorphous and strychnine arsenate, hot applications externally. Pain became less in about six hours; some fever remained until the eighth day, bowels acted on the third, but pulse did not become normal until the twelfth, and there was some tenderness on pressure until the twenty-second day. Kept him under close observation six weeks. No trouble since.

Case 23. J. A., young lady, school teacher, 25, had never menstruated, amenorrhea hereditary. Mother before her did not menstruate until she was 30 years old, and not until after she had borne two children. Except for slight nervousness, manifested by becoming easily excited over trivial matters, she had always had good health. When called she was suffering severe pain in the right groin, with both legs drawn up, but the left could be straightened without increase of discomfort; the muscle walls of the right abdomen were tense, and the pain was increased on pressure over the appendix; no tumor could be made out; temp. 103, pulse 130. Diagnosis, appendicitis.

Treatment: Hyoscyamine amorphous and strychnine arsenate, with Trinity granules until the flying nervous pulse was under control. Patient responded nicely to treatment, bowels acted on second day and continued to act regularly, temperature and pulse became normal on the eighth day and no pain after the sixth. No trouble since.

Case 24. C. B., 24, white, teamster, was taken with sudden pain in the ab-

domen near the umbilicus, pain radiating from there to the right groin. When seen a few hours after beginning of attack there was rigidity of right abdominal wall and the right leg was flexed; pressure over the appendix caused severe pain but the appendix could not be felt, constipated habitually; temp. 99.5, pulse 86, had habitually slow pulse when well. Diagnosis, appendicitis.

Treatment: Hyoscyamine amorphous and strychnine arsenate. At the end of five days, temperature normal, pulse 62, his normal pulse; pain and tenderness gone, the bowels having acted twice within the five days. No trouble since except a tendency to constipation.

Case 25. F. M., white boy, 8, sick eight days; when called found him with both legs drawn up and with a fluctuating tumor in the ileocecal region; he had had two rigors; temp. was 100, pulse 120. Operated upon him within three hours from first call. Found a large appendicular abscess, with the appendix sloughed off, lying in the walled-off abscess cavity. The cavity was thoroughly washed out and packed with gauze wrung out of carbolyzed water. The carbolyzed water was used daily to cleanse the activity and the same dressings applied. Wound healed in eighteen days and recovery was complete.

Case 26. A. P., white, boy, 10; when called found the boy apparently not very sick, temp. 101, pulse 112, with pain and tenderness in the ileocecal region. There was only moderate tension of the muscular walls in that region, and the right leg though flexed could be straightened without much increase of pain. He gave a history of having the day before eaten freely of wild



A child in Kern City, Cal., is believed to have contracted smallpox from a dog that was affected with that malady.

Comm rcialism is needed in medicine. How many doctors are there who ever retire on a competence?—Detroit Med. Jour.

grapes while at play in the timber, and of being constipated previously. His mother had given him two 5 gr. blue mass pills before calling me. Diagnosis, appendicitis.

Treatment: Hyoscyamine amorphous and strychnine arsenate. As I had to leave immediately to go to an adjoining county, to remove a tumor from a woman, previously arranged for, I left a good supply of medicine, with written directions how to give it, and what to do and what not to do generally. I explained the nature and gravity of the disease, and told the father to call in another doctor in case the boy should take worse during my absence. When I returned in 36 hours, I found that instead of following directions only a few doses of the medicine had been given, and that four additional 5-gr. blue mass pills had been given, contrary to express orders; and I also found that the case had become fulminant, general septic peritonitis having set in. I operated immediately, and cleansed out the peritoneal cavity with a 5 per cent solution of carbolic acid, removed the perforated appendix, invigorated the stump and opened up drainage on the left side, using plain gauze saturated with 5 per cent carbolic acid solution for packing and dressing. Before operation patient had been vomiting, but the bowels had not moved. After the operation vomiting continued and the bowels let loose, and kept up until death followed, just fourteen hours after operation and fifty hours from first call.

Case 27. A. McC., 68, minister, sudden abdominal pain just below the stomach. Saw him in the morning, some tension of the abdominal muscles over the whole abdomen, more noticeable on

the right side, both legs flexed, but could extend the left easily without help and with but little increase of pain; bowel action perfect, had a good stool before visit that morning. Bowel-action continued good throughout attack, having from one to two stools daily; temp. 101, pulse 108, pressure over appendix caused increase of pain. Diagnosis, appendicitis.

Treatment: Hyoscyamine amorphous and strychnine arsenate, moist heat over the appendix. Pulse and temperature normal on the eighth day, pain and tenderness gone on the eleventh. No trouble since.

Case 28. I. M. V., 60, white, farmer. Sudden attack of pain in the stomach with slight nausea, while in town on business. Saw him almost immediately; no fever, pulse normal, no discoverable increase of muscular tension, no increase of pain on pressure anywhere, bowels had not acted that day, but had been previously regular. Diagnosis, bilious colic.

Treatment: Ten one-grain calomel pills, one to be taken hourly, hyoscyamine amorphous, strychnine arsenate and glonoin. Saw him at his home next morning. There was still pain in the stomach, muscular wall on the right side tense, very painful and tender on pressure over the appendix; legs drawn up and the right resisted effort to straighten it; bowels had acted early that morning; temp. 101, pulse 100. Diagnosis changed to appendicitis.

Treatment: Continued hyoscyamine amorphous and strychnine arsenate. Patient went on with gradually decreasing pain and tenderness for twenty-one days, temperature and pulse normal on the twelfth day, bowels acted regularly

Early sign of pneumonia: There is no expansion under the clavicle on the affected side during inspiration.—Weill.

Iron iodide is the remedy for nasal eczema, in children with deficient vitality, with a tendency to catarrhs.

after the fourth day. No trouble since.

Case reports at best are but dry reading, and for that reason I have endeavored to be as brief as possible in making this report; and if in the making of it I have not been as clear as I should have been in my statement of facts, let it be attributed to a desire on my part to save my readers as much as possible of tedium in the reading.

As to diagnosis, it was mainly based in all of these cases upon the true cardinal symptoms of appendicitis, viz.: Sudden, severe abdominal pain, tenderness on pressure in the ileocecal region, and rigidity of the abdominal muscles on the right side; although other symptoms and conditions were given due weight in arriving at conclusions; and in forming conclusions and arriving at a diagnosis, in each and every case, let it be understood that all the latest and best known methods of examination were made use of.

I have purposely delayed making the above report that I might be sure of the cure before doing so. The time elapsing since treatment, in all of the cases, ranges from two more than four years. Cases treated that have not reached the two-year period—nine in number—I have not included in the report, so that it may fairly be considered that the cases reported are cured. As to whether they are better cured than if they had been operated upon successfully, let those who have had to deal with scar tissue, hernias, adhesions and other unpleasant conditions resulting from operative procedures, decide. I have kept fully in touch with all these patients, either in person or by letter; many of them I have examined frequently, and in none of them have I

found any evidence of the disease remaining, and there have been no recurrences.

A study of this report will show that I do not advocate this treatment in all cases, to the exclusion of operative procedure. In cases 8 and 12 operation was recommended at first examination, and fortunately for them their refusal to submit to it did not cost them more dearly than it did. Case 25 was operated upon as soon after my first visit as I could get ready for it.

Case 26 was unfortunately not operated upon until too late. This case teaches a lesson of warning and regret. I should have left the case in competent hands, no chances should have been taken, although there was nothing in the symptoms to cause me to suspect that it would so soon become fulminant. Cases 13, 17 and 18, operation was recommended by other physicians. It will be seen also that in some of the cases other remedies were used to meet the indications.

Just here I want to state that during a winter recently spent in New York, following the hospitals there, I saw fifteen cases operated upon for appendicitis, and there was not a drop of pus in one of them. In one only did there seem to be any justification for the operation. This one had two small enteroliths lodged within it. How far nature under proper treatment would have gone in efforts to expel them, of course cannot be decided. The other fourteen I am sure, under proper medical treatment would have recovered, and these are the sort of cases that figure so largely in the statistics of surgeons. Cases that really need to be operated upon, I am sure will yield a bigger

Pigment patches, with trophic changes in the skin, may precede for years the development of pernicious anemia.—Decastello.

Mistletoe is warmly recommended as a remedy for chorea, and as an antispasmodic in general by Laws.—Cal. Med. Jour.

death rate than 1 and 2 per cent. Keen, I think, gives the percentage of deaths at 20 per cent of all cases.

To know one's remedies, how to use and what to expect of them, comprises the essentials of success in the treatment of any disease. To give hyoscyamine amorphous and strychnine arsenate granules, in the dosage recommended in the books and at long intervals, will be to meet with failure in their use in the treatment of appendicitis, as evidently was the case in the instance reported in the CLINIC two or three years ago, by my friend Dr. Ide. It took less than a half dozen of lines to tell his use of them and his failure to get results. And his was just the sort of case that I should have expected to cure, with the remedies he reported failure in the use of which. He took his patient to Philadelphia to Dr. Keen, who operated successfully but found no pus in the appendix. A good deal of time lost there, before the surgeon was made use of, certainly—what might not have been accomplished in that time by the proper remedies properly used? My method is to give the hyoscyamine amorphous and strychnine arsenate in small doses, at intervals of ten to twenty minutes, until the physiologic effect of the hyoscyamine is obtained, then in dosage and at intervals just sufficient to keep within that limit.

I notice that Dr. Allen, of Allen, I. T., reports in the CLINIC, December 19, 1901, page 1083, a case of appendicitis successfully treated with these remedies. And by the way, Doctor Allen forgot to give me credit for having originated the treatment. I notice, too, that our good friend, Dr. Abbott, rec-

ommends these remedies in the treatment of peritonitis, October CLINIC, 1900, page 298. Why not go a step further, Doctor, and use them as I do in appendicitis?

A few words of caution as to the treatment of appendicitis: Do not expect good results to follow haphazard methods of treatment. Do not leave your patients longer than one or two hours, and not for that long when not within easy call, and never leave them until after the physiologic effect of the hyoscyamine is manifested and the symptoms begin to abate. Do not give purgatives or enemas, at least not until after the acute symptoms have subsided. Let the bowels alone. They will usually act voluntarily, when no purgatives have been given, on or before the ninth day. I have always found patients do best when purgatives have been withheld. I know according to the general trend of opinion, that this is heresy; but this is my experience and I let it go for what it is worth.

Do not give anything in the way of nourishment by the stomach or rectum, until after all fever, pain and tenderness have subsided, and the bowels have acted freely several times. If necessary to sustain the patient, cod-liver oil may be used freely by inunction, but this will not often be necessary. Patients will not die of starvation. Cold water in small quantities may be given as often as needed to allay thirst. After you begin feeding, for two or three months give only such food as will leave the least amount of waste to be gotten rid of. Have your patients report personally to you one to three times a week regularly, for six weeks to three months; thus you will be able to de-

Gelsemin is recommended as a valuable remedy in cerebro-spinal meningitis by Adolphus.—Chi. Med. Times.

Gelsemin hastens the remission or cuts short the exacerbation in malaria. Adolphus, Chi. Med. Times.



tect early any tendency to recurrence.

In following this treatment, it is to be admitted that there will be some uneasy hours spent, simply because of the knowledge that censure will follow in the case of death, from neglect to treat the case surgically. It is a curious fact, too, that if the patient dies after or

from the operation, no censure follows; in these cases, in the minds of the laity as well as in minds surgical, the knife is the court of last resort, and whether success or defeat follows its use, it ends the chapter.

Warrensburg, Mo.

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## DYNAMIC MEDICATION.

By L. A. Merriam, M. D.

Presented to Nebraska State Medical Society, May, 1901.



THE object sought in the preparation and presentation of this paper, is to stimulate inquiry and clearer reasoning along certain lines of practical therapeutic work;

to dispel some of the clouds of superstition, ignorance and intolerance that now obscure the pure sunlight of modern science; to find some sure basis upon which we can rest, some criterion by which we may be guided, in the practical application and use of medicinal agents in the amelioration of suffering among our patrons and the cure of the diseases that we may be called upon to treat. Such fads, fakes and delusions as Christian Science, Osteopathy, Homeopathy, Eclecticism, Telepathy, Clairvoyance, Mental Healing, Spiritualism and Occultism, exist because of a lack of scientific knowledge as a basis of correct thinking, not only among the laity but even among otherwise well-informed physicians.

We should be so well informed in the general principles and minute details of

the physical sciences, as to be able to hold our own in argument or discussion, and not cower like whipped dogs before the blatant assertions of these most ignorant brazen mountebanks. We can never hope to win, so long as our practice of therapeutics is a compound of empiricism, quackery and polypharmacy.

Some general considerations are here necessary as a groundwork or basis, for the principles of a correct therapeutics. I premise the infinitude of time and space, the universality of matter and energy, their correlation and conservation, as well as the scientific principles of general evolution, as taught by all leading scientists of the present century.

The persistence of matter is the basis of exact chemistry. The persistence of force or energy is the basis of exact physics.

The unity of matter and force, their inseparability, persistence and universality throughout infinite space, is the fundamental cosmic law of the constancy of the universe. In the ultimate analysis of all things, this law is found to be a necessary consequence of the principle of causality. The universal ether

Judges, prison wardens and the police, unanimously concede that at least 70 per cent of crimes are attributable to alcoholism.

At the slightest provocation the inebriate may be expected to commit assault, manslaughter, rape, etc.—Stern.

of infinite space contains within itself the potentialities of all substance, all energy, and out of this has been evolved all that ever has been, is now, or ever will be. Whatever exists throughout the boundless extent of space, whether it be matter or energy, within the sphere of our cognizance or beyond it, all are but transitory forms and productions of this universal ethereal substance, which fills all space in one unbroken continuity.

This universal substance is always in motion, has sensation, consciousness, will, life, in the lowest degree only it is true, as we understand it. There is no such thing as dead matter or empty space. Matter and force are indissolubly linked together, and neither can exist without the other. There is not anything beyond nature. Nature is all there is, from the modifications and transformations of universal substance to produce atoms and molecules of well-known chemical elements, and on through the countless ages of evolution, and including even, the highest powers of the human mind. Let us at all times and under all circumstances remember that universal and eternal law everywhere prevails, and that everything is governed by inherent existing natural law from which there can be no escape. These universal and eternal laws discovered, understood and classified, constitute what is properly called modern science, and enter as prominent factors in every part of our work at the bedside of the sick, if we prescribe remedies with reason and good judgment. If we guess at an explanation of how a remedy acts in a certain case, and find this hypothesis seems to fit a great many facts, we term this well-proven hypothesis a theory. If this theory covers all cases of a class that

have come, or even that possibly can come, within the range of our experience, if it agrees with every one of them, we call that explanation a truth, or a natural law. Truth and fact are often confounded, or used as synonyms, but properly understood they are quite distinct. The fall of an apple is a fact. The law of gravitation or reason why it fell when unsupported is not a fact, but is a truth.

Facts are real, and reality is the characteristic feature of all facts, but truth is a quality that can reside in mind alone. Truth exists in thinking subjects only. Truth affirms that certain subjective representations of the object world can be relied upon, that they are deduced from facts and agree with facts. Based upon past experience such truths, laws or grand generalizations, can and should be used as guides for future experience. If there were no subjective beings, no feelings, no comprehending minds, there would be no truth. Facts in themselves, whether they are or are not represented in the mind of a feeling and thinking subject, are real; yet representations alone, supposing they agree with facts, are true.

The object of all the sciences, and of philosophy, is to systematize all knowledge, all the innumerable data of experience, so that we can understand and survey the facts of reality in their harmonious interconnection. Science has long since proven to a demonstration that all things are natural, mechanical and spontaneous, originating, evolving and continuing in accordance with eternal law, that nature is all and in all, that there is no above, beyond or outside of nature; for there never was and at this day there does not exist any power in

Of the effects of alcoholism the most deplorable is that the offspring must suffer for the sins of their parents.—Stern.

If the purpose of punishment is prevention of crime, the prison is the wrong place for the inebriate offenders.—Stern.

space, save that which is inherent in nature itself. By that inherent power, all that is has been developed, and all results have extended exactly as far as this power acted.

Modern science is monistic, and rejects the dualistic hypothesis, for experience has never yet discovered a single immaterial substance, or a single force, that is not dependent on matter, nor a single form of energy which is not exerted by material movements, whether it be of mass or of ether, or of both. The laws of biologic development are the same throughout all organic life, and apply not only to the physical body but also to the brain and mind. Mind exists wherever living gray matter is found. Every living cell or speck of protoplasm has its own soul or psychic properties, and the psychic life or soul of all that lives, be it plant or animal, is only the sum total of the psychic potentialities of the cells which build up their structure and physiological functions.

The soul is a natural phenomenon, a collective idea of all the psychic functions of protoplasm or its derivatives, that have been evolved through an unknown myriad of centuries, from lower to higher forms, the beginnings of which are buried in the as yet unknown mysteries of previous planetary time. The words mind, spirit, soul, thought, sensibility, volition, life, designate no entities and no things real, but only functions, properties, capacities, movements, actions of living substance, which are based upon the material form of existence; and all life by the law of its being is subject to change, degeneration, as well as elaboration, and therefore must return to its primitive condition. A more extensive knowledge of modern

science and monistic philosophy would turn our minds away from the cloud-land of metaphysics and superstition, and enable us to bask in the clear sunlight of positive and natural law, as revealed by modern scientific methods. In living matter there are no forces. The notion of force results from that of motion. There are only motions or movements of matter. Life then is only molecular, atomic or ethereal vibration, a particular modality of motion in matter. Life is a motion of the same nature as other physico-chemical forces, and with them correlative and convertible. Life is manifested by functions which are only the phenomenal expression of this vibration, transformed into physical, chemical, mechanical, or psychic motions. The nature of these motions is most complex.

The brain is the particular organ which concentrates all these activities, and which has power of transforming all sensations into perceptions, into consciousness. A normal equilibrium of the motions or functions constitutes health, while the disturbances of the motions or functions, in other words a marked want of equilibrium, constitutes disease. Disease is at its beginning, therefore, a marked diminution of the so-called vital motion which animates the organism. Anything which disturbs or antagonizes the production of this motion may be the cause of disease. This disturbed vital motion is at first dynamic or functional, without a material substratum, but later if not corrected becomes material or organic. When vital vibrations are increased to a large extent the excess is immediately transformed into mechanical, chemical or physical motion, and the equilibrium is usually rapidly restored. It may be well here



Traction on the tongue is recommended for resuscitating stillborn infants. Keep it up with artificial respiration, for an hour.—Laborde.

*The Surgical Clinic* is just what I have been wanting.—Dr. M. L. Dasef, Majestic, Colo.

to make clear the difference between incitability and excitability. Incitability is a normal increase of functional impulse, to a point compatible with a normal growth of substance, and establishes in a permanent manner an increase of vitality. It is produced only by alimentation, and by gentle but prolonged hygienico-therapeutic means.

Excitability is the production of increased motions or actions at some points, while there is diminution or decrease at other places in the organism. Excitability is the taking away of motion, power or function at one place, in order to add motion, power or function at another place. The final result is always detrimental, and is an impoverishment of vitality, though perhaps necessary as an emergency measure. But this excitability must not be long continued, for the borrower spends this loan in other modes of motion and never repays the lender. Therefore everything which causes a diminution of vital motion is a cause of disease.

Vital motion may be diminished by the loss of material substance, as in hemorrhages and mucous or purulent discharges. It may be diminished by transformation into other motions, as exercise, moral emotions or mental work. It may be diminished by changes in environment, such as barometric, hygrometric or thermometric alterations,

All facts go to show that disease in its initial phase is always a disturbance that produces a diminution of the dynamic powers which animate the organism, and compels some unfavorable alteration in the molecular constitution, some change in the atomic or molecular grouping of living matter, thereby changing the form, function or work

of the cells somewhere. Contiguous cells feel this influence, and later the general vitality becomes impaired, and unless the equilibrium is soon reestablished modifications of structure as well as function prevail, and organic lesions are established, which in their turn continue to develop other morbid processes, which may continue to extend until death closes the scene.

I invite your attention to this dynamic period, which begins with the first disturbance of vital motion, and which continues until the appearance of perceptible lesions in the organic matter. These first disturbances of vital motion become in their turn the source of new perturbations, and these later again in their turn give rise to new morbid phenomena, which again are multiplied. Thus are morbid effects produced, which the patient and physician may see, feel or discover by their manifestations. These we call symptoms. The symptoms are an expression of a lesion, which is purely dynamic in the beginning of morbid conditions; and it is here that therapeutics succeeds best, for it is easier to prevent lesions than to cure them after they have become established. To be able to discover, differentiate and turn about these primary perturbations or causes of disease, is the essential requisite of dynamic medication. Thus excessive elimination, sensibility or contractibility, pain, fever, and spasm, are functional dynamic perturbations. They are accumulations of vital motions at some parts at the expense of other parts, and the restoration of a normal equilibrium is the essential object of all medication. Castro very wisely says: "Vital motion is modified by every substance which comes in contact with liv-



*The Surgical Clinic* is O. K. Sorry it is not weekly.—W. S. Chinn, M. D., Wellsburg, Ia. And many others.

There is an opening for an Alkalometrist at West Liberty, W. Va. Write to Dr. Epstein, at this office.

ing matter." "Hence medication is often essentially the same as alimentation. Medication may be exclusively dynamic, whereas alimentation is always material. Alimentation implies repair of expended substance. Medication may be at one time assimilation of matter and at another time only a modification of dynamic influence."

Dynamic changes constitute the primary character of all diseases, hence medicines ought to be modifying agents of vital motion, favorable to a normal and healthy condition. The improper use of medicinal agents too often transforms existing motions into other motions that thereby increase the loss of equilibrium and damage vitality, or produce a toxic effect. The effect of a medicament proceeds from its action and while the action may be the same in different cases the effect may vary; due to the susceptibility of the patient or the size of the dose; in other words the intensity of action of the medicinal agent. No well person is the same at all times, and certainly no sick person has the same amount of impressibility from day to day, while different patients vary largely in their degree of susceptibility; hence the necessity of a proper and very careful discrimination in the use of different agents, as well as in the size of the dose. The size, weight or age of a person, constitutes a very imperfect guide for determining a rule of dosage. For a dose that may be tolerated to-day may not be allowable a week hence. There may be differences in the power of absorption, as well as in the different chemical conditions of the fluids of the body; or even differences in temperament, constitution, manner of life, customary food, habits, and other environing circumstances.

Arsenic acts very slowly and requires patient and prolonged administration in gradually ascending doses.—Jessner.

There can be no mathematical calculation of exact sensibility, life motions, or impressibility. A dose then is not what is given at once, or in a given time, but is the quantity that will produce a precise effect. The riddles of the universe have not been solved, hence our dosage must always be empirical, and a considerable difference may always exist between the quantity given and that which acts, or that which produces a determined action. Frequency of repetition should always depend upon the intensity of the morbid phenomena.

The more rapid the course of the diseases, the greater the necessity for repeating the medicine until the desired result of a decided character is manifested. Since it is impossible to calculate the active portion of any dose whatsoever, if we desire to obtain results we should give small and frequently repeated doses until the effect is obtained. Small doses that the desired intensity be not exceeded. Frequent doses that we may have ready absorption, rapid elimination, and be able to watch the results and cease the medicament when the desired effect is obtained, and that no harmful results ensue from a too excessive action.

I am fully aware of the large number of diseases caused by toxins and microscopic organisms, as well as those produced by environment and by a violation of those physiological laws the obedience to which is most conducive to health. The principles I would enunciate apply equally as well to one as the other, for if we know how to interfere effectively we can cut short the subsequent phases of disease.

The toxic agents not only need to be neutralized and the microscopic organ-

Sulphur succeeds where arsenic fails, in seborrhea, acne, rosacea and seborrheic eczema. Calcium sulphide for boils.—Jessner.



isms destroyed, but vital motions need to be incited and tissue resistance strengthened, and this can best be done in the early or dynamic stage of disease. Later, when the dynamic perturbations have been transformed into lesions of substance, the disease is much more tenacious and liable to become soon insurmountable. For example take Variola. As soon as we are able to recognize the nature of the disease, we proceed to destroy the multiplying germs and arrest the natural evolution of the morbid process, thereby reducing the duration and severity of the disease. Abundant evidence is at hand to show that this may be done by giving calcium sulphide, which, when pure and well prepared will mitigate the severity of the disease. Remember, this must be given during the dynamic period, that is, the stage of incubation, and prior to the organic stage or stage of eruption.

Beneficial results may be obtained after the stage of incubation is past, but the general principle is true, that the earlier the treatment is begun, the better results will be obtained. Calcium sulphide, eight or ten grains per day of twenty-four hours, given in divided doses, and in severe cases reinforced with sodium salicylate, two grains every hour, will give surprising results. Take syphilis, in which, when properly treated during the stage of incubation, or prior to the so-called explosion or eruption of the secondary stage, the whole disease may be aborted, jugulated or cut short, and no secondary eruption ever appear. The same thing may be said of pneumonia, or whooping-cough, or any other acute disease.

Some physicians are so ignorant as to say the disease has not yet begun in

these cases. You should know that morbid action begins the very first moment the infectious germ enters the system, and the prevention of further evolution of the disease depends wholly upon the complete destruction of the micro-organisms causing such morbid action.

We have been taught for years that all these so-called infectious diseases, as measles, mumps, variola, scarlatina, etc., have a definite period of duration and cannot be abridged.

It is time, however, that we begin to learn better things. We are all willing to admit that antitoxin is not only curative but also a preventive, when used before or during the early or dynamic period. So it is with most cases of disease when seen in the early stages. Let us not forget the fundamental principles of physics, chemistry and physiology, and their applicability in all stages of disease. Let us remember that disease is a difference in potential somewhere, and to equalize and harmonize these molecular and atomic perturbations is the first grand essential of a correct medication. This is easily done in the dynamic stage of disease, more difficult when organic changes have taken place, and quite often insurmountable when the disease is far advanced and the dynamic perturbations have been transformed into lesions of substance. When a disease has been checked, or when the limit of degeneration of tissue has been reached, an elaboration or reparation of tissue has begun, the physician must still interfere, especially to furnish that which the organism lacks, rather than to modify it. He then furnishes a liberal supply of those substances which are necessary for organic repair, such as iron, arsenic, phosphorus, lime, etc., which are comple-

Salicylic acid is useful in urticaria, erythema and simple pruritus; with atropine in obstinate cases.—Jessner.

Depilatory: Barium sulphide two parts, zinc oxide and starch each one part. Rub in well at night.—Merck's Archives.

mentary to alimentation; also by means of others, such as caffeine, guaranine, brucine, strychnine, etc., agents which increase the sum of vital energy, that is necessary for the complete repair of the tissue and forces.

Lest this paper be burdensome by its length, I will conclude by saying that altogether too many drugs are used by the average physician in the treatment of diseased conditions, that antitoxins, serums and germicidal agents should be used in all infectious diseases, and other drugs as a rule be used only for temporary purposes; for to me the highest and best form of medical treatment is that method which to a large extent leaves drugs out of all consideration, for very largely that which is necessary to keep the health is all-sufficient to restore health.

In the use and discrimination of drugs to jugulate diseases in their early stages,

to mitigate their severity in later stages, or to incite nutrition and favor elaboration and a return to health, science, reason and common sense all affirm that pure, accurate, definite agents, namely alkaloids when obtainable, are far superior to the older methods of polypharmacy and crude drugs. Not that alkaloids are the only agents to be used, but that they have their place, and being far superior to crude and mixed preparations, should be more largely used.

Since presenting my paper at Kearney, Neb., in 1889, on "The Jugulation of Acute Disease," I have been abundantly pleased with my success in the use of alkaloids; and so far as they are in use I employ them to the exclusion of old and crude remedies. I invite your most earnest criticisms of the principles here set forth.

Omaha, Neb.

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# A PLEA FOR GREATER UNIFORMITY OF STRENGTH AND EXACTNESS IN OUR MEDICAL ARMAMENTARIUM.

By C. F. Wahrer, M. D.

Read at the American Medical Association, Section on Materia Medica, Pharmacy and Therapeutics.



THE subject of my paper may not be new to anyone here, and, like the longing for immortality and the fabled Fountain of Youth, may be somewhat utopian in its nature, yet we must not forget that keeping eternally at it has often been followed by good results.

We certainly can not admire Shakespeare for the originality of his subject-matter, for everything he wrote was either old history or romance before he was born, but the manner in which he

put it, and the way he said things and made his hearers and readers feel it, there is where Shakespeare is great. So I can impress you with what I have to say in such a manner that you can all feel it, and so it will do good, my ambition will be satisfied.

We are all aware that in the good old days we guessed at many things, at diagnosis, at etiology, at pathology if it was considered at all, and also at the therapeutics that entered into our treatment. We do some of these things better now.

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Ichthyol suppositories have been used with success in treating prostatic enlargement.—Merck's Archives.

For pruritus: Ergotin, carbolic acid, salol, creosote, menthol, locally and internally.—Jessner.

We diagnose almost perfectly, by means of instruments of precision, by reasoning, by an improved symptomatology, by bacterial and chemical tests, by reflexes and many other means. The microscope also aids in our pathology, which in many instances we may call perfect. We know more of the etiology of diseases and this alone also suggests the treatment. Of these achievements we are not only reasonably proud, but feel that we are peculiarly blessed that we live in this X-ray age, so full of possibilities for us all. But in one thing still much, very much indeed, is desired, and that is after all the main thing, namely, our therapeutic means of combating disease. We may be somewhat blinded by the fact that the number of our remedies is wonderfully increased. Many old and useless remedies are now no more used, toads' eyes, lizards' tails and bats' wings, and the blood of black cats, bugs and other vermin are no more the source of our therapeutic resources; neither do we now use metal tractors to draw out the diseases, nor do we any more depend upon the royal touch, nor fear witches nor the evil eye. Osteopathy, christian science and absent treatment have replaced all these.

Notwithstanding all this, I want to ask you seriously, has this branch of medicine, namely, materia medica, as far as real merit of the matter that enters into our remedies, kept step with the rapid advancement of other departments of the healing art? I believe I must answer this negatively; not because chemists and pharmacists have been idle, neither has experimental therapeutics been slow to come to our aid, for, as before said, many new and really valuable remedies have been discovered, old ones replaced by better ones, or new uses found for

the old ones, but we have not paid sufficient attention to the quality of goods we use in fighting disease.

You know by this time that fluid extract of ergot varies as one to fifty, gelsemium the same, that cannabis indica varies all the way from nothing up to the most lethal and intoxicating character, while opium, digitalis and ipecac, the latter now almost extinct, vary from two to a hundred fold, not only in the finished product, but in the original drug, depending on locality of growth, methods used in preservation, age, and finally, in preparation. Even the rules of the pharmacopeia are faulty in giving us drugs of uniform strength, especially when we consider the fluid extracts, the solid and powdered extracts, tinctures, elixirs and other forms made from these. If to all this we add the cupidity and dishonesty and ignorance of many manufacturers, and the insufficient laws governing the output of their laboratories, and augment this by ignorant, dishonest druggists, and often careless and, sometimes ignorant prescribers, the outlook for the sick man is anything but cheerful. I hope I shall never get sick.

Now what is the use of making a diagnosis which entails so much study and worry? We auscultate, percuss, and look through the microscope; we analyze blood, urine, and sputum; we make bacteriological cultures, and test eyes, hearing, and the reflexes; we palpate; we explore with the X-ray, sounds, specula, meatoscopes, laryngoscopes, and otoscopes; we catheterize ureters, and a few of us, at least, examine the fundus of the eye with an ophthalmoscope, and, in fact, what do we not do to a patient? Well, we finally arrive at a diagnosis. We know what is the matter; then we

Yeast is recommended in furunculosis to combat the pyogenic cocci in the blood.—Jessner. Why not Nuclein?

Quinine taken internally is useful in malarial skin diseases, in herpes zoster and in lupus erythematosus.—Jessner.

begin to prescribe, and the trouble begins.

Without going into details and naming the drugs that fail in relieving a given symptom, I just desire to say, that it may be put down as an axiom that good, well-made medicines when applied by a wise physician, usually respond as we desire, and, when they do not and we feel sure of our diagnosis, the blame properly rests with the preparation we use. This calls, on our part, for preparations made according to some uniform standard, by an honest, upright manufacturer, who has a proper pride, coupled with a sensitive conscience, in his business; one who feels that human life and happiness depend upon him as much as they depend upon the doctor who uses his products. He should feel that his is a high calling, not only for the dollar and the dime, but also for that noble cause that makes life worth living. But since there are almost thousands who are the opposite, who have only the commercial side in view, we must use only such products, in the absence of suitable laws to protect us and our patients, as we know are reliable either in their very nature, or by the guarantee of the manufacturer.

Of the first class are the alkaloids, glucosides, and well-known mineral derivatives. Such alkaloids as morphine, quinine, cinchonidine, strychnine, cocaine, atropine, and the glucosides, like digitonin, digitalin and others; the mineral salts, like calomel, iron, sulphur, silver, and others we know, are more reliable than are the crude drugs from which they are made, or any of their pharmacal preparations, especially when made by unscrupulous manufacturers. And when these same unscrupulous men

offer us polypharmaceutical mixtures of the handorgan and shotgun variety, we are all the more at sea. Why should any physician allow some fake manufacturing firm to prescribe for him some anti-phthisine, anti-pneumone, anti-dyspepsin, or anti-febrin, that has not even a qualitative label on it, and if it pretends to have, it is only partly so—saying it contains 1 per cent iron, 2 per cent quinine and other valuable ingredients, mixed in a menstruum of which we are the sole patentees. Thousands of such mixtures are offered physicians daily in their offices by wily sample fiends who are sent out by these vampire manufacturers. The worst of all is, that the profession buy these slops, and even give testimonials, many of them signed by Prof. Big Medicine man of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Sodom and Gomorrah, who recommended them to his classes and could not practice medicine without them.

Every professor in a medical college who gives such testimonials to proprietary and polypharmaceutical nostrums should be promptly dismissed from his chair; then let him give his undivided attention to the nostrum mill of which he is undoubtedly a silent partner.

There is a whole city full of prominent doctors somewhere on the banks of the Mississippi, nearly every one of whom has given testimonials to poppyine, anti-somnia, or Teapot's chlorids. And there are others! I am glad to state, however, that we have a few who strive for higher things, and these should be encouraged.

Merck and Parke, Davis & Co., are striving to prepare drugs and medicaments that are of standard strength and uniformity. These goods they call standardized, and the process, standardi-



Calcined magnesia, taken regularly for a long time, has been said to effect the removal of common warts.—JESSNER.

Black cupric oxide is an effective anthelmintic and harmless. Dose 0.06—0.25, four times daily, in pills with kaolin.—Dærr.

zation. With some products they accomplish this by filling them to a certain percentage with their active principles, and where such is not possible, to test them physiologically on animals and control experiments.

If we encourage the manufacturers of such goods, and use whenever we can alkaloids and mineral products and their uniform salts, looking to quality and never to price, and ask for similar laws to the pure food laws enacted in some of the states and some foreign countries, we can then hope for a better state of things, and a more cheerful outlook for the sick man. This might be brought about also in a measure by just such bodies as the great American Medical Association. Let a committee be appointed to memorialize the committee that revises the pharmacopeia, to introduce better and surer methods in the manufacture of medicines; also let it memorialize Congress to give us laws to protect the consumer of drugs, the same, at least, as protects the butter eater from oleomargarine. Such a committee may finally accomplish something.

As long as we use uncertain missiles, at uncertain distances, with the uncertain hope that something may do some good, I see no use in drilling our medical recruits for four or five years, at an im-

mense expense of money and energy, unless we can equip them at the end of that time with a more exact and uniform armamentarium. Remember you may possess the diagnostic ability of a Flint, an Osler or a Loomis, the therapeutic knowledge of an Eichhorst, Wood or Hare, and yet all this ability is perfectly helpless in the presence of inert drugs and dishonest medical purveyors and manufacturers.

However, declamation is useless. Let us do something and keep at it till we succeed. Much of the present evil is due to the fact that many doctors do not study their texts on materia medica as assiduously as when they crammed for their diplomas, but they read trade journals and floating literature on semi-proprietary preparations, whose virtues are extolled by their exploiters. These are little less than common nostrums, and are only combinations of well-known ingredients, one of which is usually some form of alcohol. Let us all stop this, study more faithfully our materia medica, the physiologic action of medicines, and their bearing upon pathologic lesions, and in a short time much of this evil will pass away. Only when we ask for better things can we hope to get them.

Fort Madison, Iowa.

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### PILOCARPINE IN PUERPERAL ECLAMPSIA.

By Howard M. Cornell, M. D.



RS. T., primipara, 21, full time, health during pregnancy had been very good, except during the last few weeks, when her feet and legs had become swollen and she suffered from severe headaches.

Labor began the morning of January

21. At 3 a. m. of the 22d, when I first saw her, there was marked œdema of the face, legs and feet, pulse 170 and thready. I had been there but a few minutes when she commenced to have convulsions. I gave her chloroform and delivered with forceps. The child was

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Arsenic is reliable in lichen ruber, planus and acuminatus, pityriasis rubra and psoriasis vulgaris.—Jessner.

In chronic and childhood's eczemas the use of arsenic is productive of much good but not in the more acute forms.—Jessner.



alive. As she continued having convulsions almost continuously, I gave chloroform during the severest seizures, put her in a hot pack, and injected hypodermically fifteen minims tincture of veratrum viride (Norwood's) and fifteen minims more twenty minutes later. The pulse not being sufficiently reduced and the convulsions still being severe in a half hour, I gave ten minims more hypodermically, and repeated the same dose a half hour later; the pulse then being 90, the convulsions lighter, and the woman vomiting. High rectal injections of normal salt solution were also given.

As the hot pack did not cause sufficient perspiration I gave hypodermically pilocarpine gr.  $\frac{1}{8}$ , which is theoretically the most efficient and rapidly acting remedy that we have in this class of cases.

The principle contra-indication urged, is that of its depressant influence. The pilocarpine induced extensive pulmonary oedema, causing extreme dyspnea, cyanosis of the face and extremities, and the pouring forth of large quantities of mucus from the mouth and nares, which in her unconscious condition was extremely dangerous, and of such serious import that I was afraid she would die from the mucus in her bronchial tubes.

The condition caused by the pilocarpine was more serious for the time being than the convulsions. She became violent, and hoping to check the mucus I gave a hypodermic injection of morphine gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$  and atropine gr. 1-100, with good result, quieting the patient and checking the excessive secretion of mucus. The convulsions finally ceased after two hours and she remained comatose until 3 p. m. When the baby was brought in, they found that she was blind

(uremic amblyopia). At 9 p. m., her bowels moved freely and she excreted large quantities of urine. On the eighth day the urine still had a trace of albumin. The amblyopia was much better and she could distinguish different persons and things. Her recovery was uneventful.

From a large experience in the treatment of eclampsia, the best results in my hands have been with the normal saline solution injected under the right breast (not into the mammary tissue); or, after delivery, into the lax abdominal wall, to flush the kidneys, dilute the poisons and stimulate the system; and veratrum viride for its depressing effect on the motor tracts of the spinal cord and the circulation, with other medicines as indicated. Not having an apparatus with me for performing hypodermoclysis, I used pilocarpine for the first and last time in eclampsia. As there is nearly always oedema of the lungs present, pilocarpine is dangerous, and should be discarded in eclampsia.

My reason for reporting this case is because I do not think that pulmonary oedema has been given sufficient prominence, as a result of administering pilocarpine.

Edith, Colo.

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Dr. Cornell has given us an admirable illustration of the difficulties besetting the physician, under the large-dose system. Granting that such emergencies require prompt action, it is still the better plan to give the pilocarpine in small doses, repeated every five minutes, and stopping whenever the first indication of toxic action is manifested. It is then unnecessary to discard so valuable an agent.—Ed.

Eczemas due to micro-organisms or to disturbances of circulation are not benefited by the internal use of arsenic.—Jessner.

Multiple warts may often be removed by taking arsenic, which is also of value in granuloma fungoides.—Jessner.

## SOME RANDOM OBSERVATIONS.

By Francis Anson Evans, M. D.



S I write these desultory lines, from the shelves of my little book-case, there look down upon me a few old friends of the dim and distant past, but whom I fondly esteem. There's old Pliny. What a queer old fellow he is. Some of the younger readers, mayhap, would like to hear what impressions existed in his days among cultured people, regarding the menstrual discharge. Hear him (seventh book, fifteenth chapter): "Woman is the only menstrual animal *solum animal menstruale*, and therefore the only one whose womb produces what is called a mole. A mole is an amorphous mass of inanimate flesh, which can neither be cut with the edge nor pierced with the point of a knife. There is, perhaps, nothing in the world more monstrous than the menstrual fluid. Wine turns sour in its presence; seeds, when touched with it, lose their germinative faculty; hedges die; and seeds planted in the garden where it falls are burned up in the ground. If a woman with the menses sits upon a tree, its fruit falls. Mirrors lose their polish, knives their edge, and ivory its brightness, by contact with it. Bees perish in their hives and brass and iron are seized with sudden rust, and acquire a horrid odor, if touched with the fluid. A dog that tastes it goes mad, and his bite is mortal." (A very wise old lady assured me some years ago, that a woman by giving a man a drop of her menstrual fluid, would cause that man to love her distractedly.)

Hard by old Pliny sits Underhill (Diseases of Children—1800.) His clothing

Emetin deserves a trial in the treatment of acute rheumatism. Give enough to keep the patient on the verge of nausea.

(binding) is still good, but his pages are somewhat jaundiced. What changes in those hundred years! And here's old Worthy (Practice of Medicine—1845), who appeared "down in Geawga befo' the wah." No therapeutic nihilist he. And here is that most felicitous Meigs (Woman and her Diseases—1853) who never had a peer. Full of poetry, and jokes, and good sensible sense, what a wonderful old fellow is Meigs. And here is Woods—old George B.—that most entertaining writer on Practice. No hair-trigger jugglery here. No visionary theories "warranted made in Germany" in good old Wood. We have few like him now. He makes me sometimes feel like saying: "*Se malle cum Wood errare quem cum omnibus aliis bene sentire.*"

Those good old doctors, together with our forbears to whom they administered, have long since passed from the field of labor. God bless them! And a new era has dawned, in which a more sublimated and subtle belief is held, but which after all is an acinus cast out of their mental stroma.

The heroic system of dosology has, in a large measure, been abandoned. Time was when the physician gave his patient 15 to 20 grains of calomel at a dose, followed by as much jalap. When his patient was on the border-land of another region (from too much equine dosing), the doctor, good old soul! stood him on his head and shot him full of soap-suds with a horse-syringe. Ah, that was a great remedy; and the man who discovered the medicinal value of soap and water should have a monument erected

Emetin should be one of the best of remedies in all forms of myalgia dependent on cold, uricemia or autotoxemia.

to his memory more beautiful than the antique statue of Modesty in the Museo Pio Clementino, at Rome.

In ye olden time the prima via was ever considered the principal if not the only causeway, along whose hedges disease was wont to lie in ambush. Power was associated with dosage; hence it was reasonable to suppose that if a small dose was slowly effective, a gigantic dose would prove more rapidly so. We have been long in learning that drug-action depends on the quantity administered or absorbed. In other words, we have observed that most drugs have a toxic (large dose) and a therapeutic (small dose) effect. Now, wouldn't those heroic old codgers smile at our one-fifth to one-tenth grain of calomel! Bless their sacred shades, but wouldn't the assertion of the positive curative action of a dosage of one-twentieth grain of calcium sulphide, or one two-hundredth of aconitine, or one five hundredth of atropine, jar them! Would they not hold a finger up in protest, could we but assure them of the fact that we jugulate diseases with one-tenth grain of aloin, one-sixth grain of podophyllin, one-sixth grain of zinc sulphocarbolate, 1-134th of veratrine or 1-1000 copper arsenite?

And yet they were far more cultured in some things than we. With what accuracy they made their diagnoses. With what abounding faith they administered their medicaments. And withal, with what superb and graceful dignity they approached their patients. With what fond and tender feelings I recall the memory of my father's old family physician. How sweetly simple and sedately dignified was his mien, and how we hung upon every word and look. He knew nothing of coaltar products. He had never as much as heard of pneumococci, diplococci, staphylococci and any other cock's-eye; and if he had encountered a bacillus pyocyaneus on the highway, it is doubtful whether he would have recognized the gentleman from Germany. But he was a gentleman of the old regime, a wise counselor, a careful diagnostician, a sacrificing friend, a true physician.

What more? This: If he, instead of his large nauseous doses of crude medicine, had had the alkaloidal preparations, with their accuracy, definiteness and elegance, he would not have found us as untamed bronchos, when he came to administer to a body diseased.

Tell City, Ind.

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## ASPHYXIA NEONATORUM.

By Arthur E. Strong, M. D.



Clinical Assistant in the Department of Neurology, New York Pelyclinic Medical School

The cases included under the term asphyxia neonatorum are all those congenital cases of suspended animation

which are not incompatible, under proper treatment, with the continuance of life. According to statistics males are some-

For vomiting give a single dose of emetin, enough to empty the stomach; or very small doses repeated frequently until relieved.

In all forms of dysentery emetin is the best remedy to subdue irritability of the large bowel. Dose 0.01 to 0.06.

what more often affected with this condition than females, and the children of primiparæ are especially prone to it. The reason for this is obviously in the fact that the labors of primiparæ are more protracted than those of multiparæ, with a correspondingly greater degree of danger to the fetus from pressure, instruments and accidents of all kinds.

The lungs of a full term fetus are solid and of a dark red color. They sink rapidly in water and contain a considerable amount of fibrous tissue stretching through them in all directions, forming distant septæ. With the first inspiration after birth the lungs begin to expand, at first anteriorly and below, then the upper anterior lobes, and finally posteriorly. The process is a gradual one, taking in healthy infants usually about two days, and in weak or debilitated ones as long as two or three weeks, before it is fully complete. It will be seen from this that if in an autopsy on a child a few days old the lungs are found to be only partially inflated, this is by no means proof that the death was due to asphyxia. Respiration usually takes place readily enough in strong infants immediately after birth, but if it does not do so, the longer it is delayed the more difficult it becomes, owing to changes in the unexpanded air vesicles; these changes being due to the difference in the surroundings in which the child is placed.

The fetus *in utero* receives its oxygen and disposes of its carbon dioxide and other waste products through the placental circulation. This interchange ceases with the severing of the cord or other interference with the placental circulation and then there begins an accumulation of carbon dioxide and an in-

creasing deficiency of oxygen in the blood. One of these conditions causes respiratory movements to begin, but which one is not definitely determined—probably the lack of oxygen, which stimulates the respiratory center in the floor of the fourth ventricle in the medulla.

Respiration may occur *in utero* or at any stage of parturition, although attempts before birth are rare, except in cases where on delivery the child is found to be asphyxiated. In these cases respiration is the rule and exceptions are very rare. Asphyxia neonatorum is due entirely to imperfect oxygenation of the blood, and may be of a very slight degree, as shown by a somewhat difficult breathing; or may be so severe that there is no attempt whatever on the part of the child at respiration. It is of the latter condition that I shall speak principally.

Asphyxia may be of intra or extra-uterine origin, the first being the condition commonly met with. This is caused by anything tending to disturb the placental circulation, such as pressure on the cord, knots or twists, separation of the placenta, winding the cord around the neck or limbs of the fetus, etc. Also anything prolonging the second stage of labor has the same effect, such as convulsions, hemorrhage, and finally the death of the mother.

The symptoms by which we may anticipate coming danger for the child are, of course, vague and likely to pass unnoticed. A very slow or rapid pulse, muscular spasm, and unusual movements of the fetus, are about all we can rely upon for our diagnosis. The too venous blood in threatened asphyxia, acting on the intestinal tract and also upon the

In mild forms of dysentery keep the patient constantly under the influence of emetin, giving 0.001 every half hour.

In the severest forms of dysentery give emetin 0.07, dry, the tablets swallowed whole, repeated at once if vomited.

nerve-centers, causes an increased peristalsis; so that frequently in these cases meconium appears at the vulva. The presence of meconium before birth, however, is by no means pathognomonic of asphyxia, inasmuch as it is not unusual to see it in perfectly normal labors, especially if the breech presents. Where we have reason to believe that the child is in danger from asphyxia, the labor should be terminated with all possible speed consistent with safety to the mother. In every protracted labor arrangements should be made beforehand in anticipation of the possibility of asphyxia, so that no valuable time need be lost if active measures are necessary to save the child's life.

Extrauterine asphyxia is much less common than the intrauterine variety and depends upon causes entirely different, such as malformations or disease of the respiratory or circulatory systems. Or it may be secondary to injury received during parturition. Everything may have been apparently normal before birth, yet after birth the child does not breathe. Ordinarily a child as soon as born begins to breathe, irregularly at first; it opens its eyes, moves its limbs, screws its face up, and then, as if disgusted with its surroundings, begins to cry lustily.

The asphyxiated child presents none of these conditions, but on the contrary makes little or no attempt at movement or respiration, and is to all intents and purposes dead. The cardiac impulse may or may not be perceptible and the child is in one of two conditions, entirely different each from the other, with all the different gradations of severity between. In the first, "Asphyxia Livida," it is deeply cyanosed, the cord is pulsating violently,

and its vessels are distended. Muscle tone is preserved and the reflexes are partially preserved. Respiration in these cases is established by means of almost any kind of external stimulus, such as slapping the buttocks, immersion in warm and cool baths alternately, etc.

If on clearing the mouth and fauces of mucus the palate reacts and there are choking movements, showing the preservation of the palatal reflexes, then the asphyxia is not severe and the prognosis is good. If, on the other hand, the palate remains soft and relaxed after irritation, the asphyxia is of the second and much more dangerous variety, "Asphyxia Pallida."

In this variety the child is pale, bloodless and deathlike, the lips are blue, the heart-action extremely weak if at all perceptible, the sphincters relaxed, the cord pale, flaccid, and its vessels nearly empty. Muscle tone is lost, the body hangs limp and the reflexes are abolished entirely. These are the cases where prompt and efficient treatment is indicated immediately to save the child's life.

About the only condition with which asphyxia would be confounded is meningeal hemorrhage causing compression. In this case there would probably be a history of long compression with instruments, or a visible injury; but even then a correct diagnosis is almost or quite impossible to make.

In determining the best method of treatment and the prognosis, it is very important to know whether the asphyxia is of intra or of extrauterine origin. If the latter (extrauterine), in all probability the labor has been protracted and terminated with instruments. If we have found a partially separated placenta

In giving emetin for dysentery, vomiting may be avoided by swallowing the tablet without liquid, just after a morphine hypo.

Mustard over the right pneumogastric in the neck, will aid in preventing vomiting after a full dose of emetin.



before birth, or if there is meconium or other foreign matter in the air-passages, indicating intrauterine respiration, then the cause is within the uterus.

In regard to the treatment of this condition, there are several well known and efficient means of establishing respiration, of which Schultz's, Sylvester's and mouth-to-mouth insufflation, are perhaps the ones most generally employed, and are so well known that a detailed description is entirely unnecessary. Sylvester's method is not as well adapted for use with infants as with adults.

A method which has many advantages over any of the older ones and which seems to give the best results, is that of Prof. Laborde of the Paris Academy of Medicine. His method is simpler, less fatiguing to the operator, and may be used in such low rooms as would be unsuitable to the use of Schultz's swinging methods. It may be used with equal safety where there is a fracture of a rib or long bone, Schultz's method being decidedly dangerous in these cases. It is as suitable for use with adults as phyxiated from any cause as with infants.

The procedure in the case of infantile suspended animation is as follows: After clearing the throat and fauces of mucus, meconium and all extraneous material, the tongue is covered with a piece of coarse cloth, grasped firmly and steady tractions made on it at the rate of about 25 to 30 to the minute, the child meanwhile resting in a warm bath or securely covered against any exposure to cold.

This method was introduced in 1892 by Prof. Laborde, and was ridiculed for a long time, especially by German ob-

stetricians; but has lately come into vogue; and in many localities and with many of the best known obstetric teachers and writers, in gaining a well-deserved reputation.

No matter what method of artificial respiration is chosen, it must be continued until good deep breathing is established and after that a careful watch must be kept over the child for several days, lest he lapse into his former condition after a few hours, this not being uncommon and calling for a repetition of the treatment.

New York City.

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#### A SAMPLE RESPONSE.

Eliminate the "News, Notes and Notions," throw "Astrology" overboard, and fill every page of the CLINIC chock full of direct, definite medicine. We can get our current news, side-dishes, etc., from a multitude of other papers and journals. Give us your specific, straight, pointed medicine; helping us to continue and grow stronger in our happy work of strangulating disease.

EZRA PETERS, M. D.

Brownfield, Ill.

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#### CLINIC COMPS.

*The Surgical Clinic* arrived. I have read every line and word from cover to cover and am well pleased with it. It is just the thing I have been wanting for some time. I do not grudge my dollar, and if necessary I will pay two dollars rather than be without it.

DR. C. C. HOWARD,

Kickapoo, Kans.

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A full dose of emetin, 0.07 swallowed dry and not vomited, is the surest means of relieving insomnia of delirium tremens.

No drug in the writer's experience, in treating delirium tremens, compares with emetin in full dose not vomited.



Translated by E. M. Epstein, M. D.

### THE LATEST ABOUT CANCER.

Partial high amputation of the neck in case of uterine cancer is justified to a certain extent, but must not be done often. The conservation of a stump of the uterus for the possibility of conception can play no part in the severity of such disease as this. In woman before the climacteric the ovaries should be spared if they are not affected. In carcinoma of the body of the uterus, the total extirpation *per vaginam* gives the best prognosis. In removal of the uterus by laparotomy the important point is not so much the clearing out of the glands as that of the parametria, especially the pericervical cellular tissues. Laparotomy is justified when the removal *per vaginam* in the usual way is insufficient. In the choice of the operations not only should the state of the parametria be considered, but also the kind of carcinoma there is at hand, as this influences the prognosis very essentially.

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#### STATE OF BLOOD IN CARCINOMA.

Mario Margliano, (*Gaz. degli osped.* 1901, p. 52) says: "In 33 cases of ulcerated carcinoma in various parts of the body, the presence of staphylococci

and streptococci could be demonstrated in 9 cases, in which, however, no febrile phenomena appeared. The last circumstance may be explained that the virulence of the microorganisms was very much reduced. Their presence, however, explains the acute septicemia which is met with in cases of carcinoma. Although these microorganisms cannot be regarded as standing in causal relation to the disease, still must we ascribe to them an essential influence in producing the cachexia of patients with carcinoma.

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#### THE KAUFMANN-SCHLESINGER BACILLI FOR THE DIAGNOSIS OF GASTRIC CARCINOMA.

Von Ehret (*Sem. med.*, 1901, p. 74): The great diagnostic importance of the long filiform bacilli, which were first described by Boaz and Oppler, and then cultured by Kaufmann and Schlesinger, was often insisted upon. Ehret's latest observations show, that a massive appearance of these microorganisms is almost pathognomic of the disease. If there is no very great stasis of the stomach then this finding alone gives a sure diagnosis of gastric carcinoma. In one case the diagnosis of this disease

was made six months before the appearance of the tumor by this symptom alone.

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Carstairs Douglas, in *British Medical Journal*, 1901, I, 932, says that in healthy individuals there is always a rise of the number of leukocytes in the blood when food is taken into the stomach, especially when the food is rich in albuminous material. In carcinoma of the stomach this increase of leukocytes, according to most authors, does not take place. This finding is, however, not so constant as it is desirable. In eleven cases examined there was no hyperleukocytosis in six (54.54 per cent) in four (36.35 per cent) it was present and in one (9.10 per cent) it was inconstant.

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#### **TREATMENT OF MAMMARY CARCINOMA WITH ROENTGEN RAYS.**

Andrew Clark in *Brit. Med. Journ.* 1901, I. p. 1398.

In a woman sixty years old there was a deeply reaching ulcerative carcinoma of the right mamma with infiltration of the axillary glands. Operation was impossible on account of the deeply reaching neoplasm. Irradiating it with the Röntgen rays five times a week, fifteen minutes each time, caused the ulcerated surface to cicatrize within two months and the glands in the axilla became somewhat smaller.

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#### **EXCESSIVE EATING OF SALT A CAUSE OF CARCINOMA.**

Braithwaite, in *Lancet*, 1901, II, p. 1578, puts up the following theses on the ground of a large experience of his own, and also on that which he had collected from medical literature.

1. Excess of salt in the diet is one of the four factors of this disease. It is

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It has been claimed that gold cures the cirrhotic process in liver, brain, lungs or kidneys, but can it build new tissue?

the main factor, but would be ineffective if not one or two others contributed to the effectiveness. The excessive use of salt may have its reason in a personal taste for it, or in the use of very salted victuals or much meat.

2. Over feeding of the body especially with much meat. This injury is rarely observed in persons who work in the open air.

3. Overloading the body with unutilized or unoxidized products of metabolism. This state is found especially in old people who take little exercise, and in their organs whose functions are no longer in action.

4. Another factor is a local irritation, or an irritation from an outside agent, e. g., the mouthpiece of a pipe, or from a microorganism, or in mammary carcinoma from the products formed in the ovaries.

Of these four causes the first one must always be present, and very probably also the last one, and in all cases either the second or the third, but not both. The parasite of carcinoma lives at the expense of the tissues that surround it, without contributing anything to the economy of the body.

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The eye is the window of the soul, and it is she that feels the pain and the pleasure of the organism she built about herself, and she lets us see either in the eye. But your eye must have knowledge, or else you will mistake what you see in the eye you look at. So you may notice the pupil of some one's eye spasmodically contracting and dilating without exposure to any change of light and darkness; the old name for this phenomena is, curiously enough,

If gold will stop cirrhosis it is a valuable remedy, even if it cannot rebuild the lost glandular elements.

Hippus, meaning "horse." This oscillation of the pupil, Naxera of Prague says is no disease or symptom, and is found in 16.8 per cent of all persons. As to the cause of this the author assumes a psychic disturbance in the synergy of the innervation of the inner eye-muscles, because of a greater action of the center of dilation in the gray cortex. (*Ibid.* No. 38, 1900).

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A few therapeutic notes from the same journal:

Against ophthalmic blenorrhea is recommended washing with a solution of potash permanganate 1-10000 at first, then 1-5000, three to four times daily. At the same time cold compresses with a solution of sublimate 1-5000 and instillation of atropine.

Against whooping-cough: Cochenille powdered 10 grams, potash carbonate 2 or 3 grams, aqua destil. 100 grams, sacch. 10 grams. Mix. Sig: A teaspoonful every 2 to 3 hours.

As a heart tonic, apocynum cannabinum five drops of the watery extract three or four times daily.

As a gonorrheal prophylactic, washing with solution of Protargol is used in the brothels of Worms, and the disease is almost banished from them.

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#### GLANDULA PROSTATATA SUCC. PULV.

Hitherto this gland was administered exclusively in the treatment of hypertrophy of the prostate. H. Oppenheimer has recently also attempted to treat chronic prostatorrhœa with the aid of the prostata substance and found its internal application to induce a rapid and permanent cure of this trouble, provided no

Gold has been recommended in cirrhotic nephritis so persistently that there must be some basis for the claim.

gonococci were present. This treatment is not indicated in the presence of the latter in the discharge, it is also necessary to interrupt it as soon as in its course gonococci show their presence in a discharge which was held to be free from germs. Where the affection of the prostata is complicated by urethritis the internal treatment may well be essayed but it should be immediately discontinued if the specific prostata do not diminish within a week.

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#### CORPORA LUTEA SICCA.

Lebreton believes the troubles occurring during pregnancy to be due to auto-intoxication arising from functional insufficiency of the corpora lutea. He administered therefore these bodies in a dry state and gave doses 0.05 gm. twice daily to pregnant patients complaining of vomiting, nausea, suffocative attacks, palpitation of the heart and hyperæmia. The success of the treatment manifested itself by the immediate subsidence of the symptoms of vomiting whilst the other troublesome symptoms were rapidly diminished and disappeared completely in all patients within a fortnight.

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#### SEASICKNESS.

Dr. Abbott has not hit upon the one specific for sea or train sickness. In fifty cases not one failure has come from gelseminine. Begin the medicine one-half hour before going aboard, and success is assured.

What Prof. John M. Shaller says goes, with us, without any doubt.

S. H. STARBUCK, M. D.  
Hillsdale, Mich.

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Gold would assuredly be of value in syphilitic cirrhosis of the liver, and very likely in other forms as well.

# Miscellaneous Articles

## A PROTEST.

I have more journals now than I can read, but yours is so attractive, and withal so cheap. I guess I will go you a year anyhow. I don't know much about your alkaloidal business, but it struck me it was a kind of hybrid of Allopathy and Homeopathy. I always had a holy contempt for anything that savored of the latter system. You know it is hard to teach an old dog new tricks, and I don't think I could ever get accustomed to this everlasting infinitesimal dosing. If there is any good in a drug, why not give enough at once to produce the desired effect?

Then think of the endless number of new remedies you exploit in your therapy—for instance, "echinacea." Who ever heard of such a drug? No account of it in my *Materia Medica*, old or new. If it will do what you claim for it, it will be a veritable gold mine for some of us old guys who are about played out.

There is another thing which is a little tough on us old fossils. I refer to that crooked, twisted up, senseless, metric system, which is now so commonly exploited in prescriptions and late works. Can't you come down just a lit-

tle to earth for us old fellows, and if you must use that foggy system in your prescriptions, for pity's sake give the equivalents in the old-fashioned grains, scruples and drams. Of course I can figure out the grains in five grammes, but when it comes to fifteen milligrammes—that is simply appalling.

You will not be troubled with us old fossils long. We will soon all be dead; then you can exploit your new fads and theories without opposition; your ridiculous notions about the contagiousness of tuberculosis; your insane ideas that every pain within the abdominal cavity calls for the scalpel, etc. So while you are madly rushing along these lines of scientific investigation, we will still be sleeping; and will continue to sleep, perhaps in company with some of the victims of modern medical enthusiasts, until that great day when the dread angel of the Apocalypse shall stand with one foot on land and one on sea, and declare that time shall be no more. Then we shall all stand up and give an account of our stewardship here.

In the treatment of syphilis, does your system offer any special advantages? If



so, what are the advantages over the old method? Would you give me full instructions and furnish the alkaloidal drugs? Here is the case: Chancre, over two weeks old, size of a split pea, a little longer, dry and not painful, no lymphatic or systemic symptoms, stage of incubation only 48 hours, base of sore slightly indurated, due possibly to application of nitric acid. The sore looks characteristic but diagnosis of true chancre not clear. Would you treat system at once or wait for systemic symptoms?

E. K., M. D.

—, Ohio.

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This is why we smile! If there is anything under Heaven which is the antipodes of homeopathy it is dosimetry. The one point of resemblance is in the neatness of the remedial agents used. You will find that the dosage for effect which we inculcate is pure allopathy, reduced to a science, instead of the old go-as-you-please way. As to the multiple minimum dosage, it is the only scientific method of meeting just what you ask for. When you say, why not give enough at once to produce the effect desired—well, Doctor, how do you know how much will produce that effect? You try to do it in a single dose, which may be too little, too much, or just enough, while we repeat little doses in rapid succession until we get just dose enough, and then quit. After having done this once, it is a simple matter to note the number of granules required in that particular case, and give them all at once next time if you wish. For instance, if you wish to produce sleep by hyoscine, give a granule every five

minutes until sleep follows, and if it requires seven granules, next evening you can give the whole seven at once. As some patients take two of these granules to cause sleep, and others twenty, you must see that this is really the only safe and certain method possible.

In regard to Echinacea, it is a comparatively new drug which has been so highly praised by a number of observers that we are compelled to supply it, on the principle that if it is one-fourth as good as they say, no physician can afford to be without it. One of the most important parts of our business is watching for the announcement of every agent, old and new, which can possibly aid any of us to be better doctors. This we place before our readers, with the evidence for and against them which we can obtain.

As regards the metric system, we try to give both so as to make the transition easy. The advantages are so great, however, that it would be a blessing indeed if the old, awkward time-wasting, mistake-breeding system of weights were abolished entirely. Don't try to translate into grains, Doctor, but try to think in metric instead. You must not blame us with all the fads you mention. We plead not guilty. When you hit out at me about abdominal sections you missed me completely and swatted my friend the distinguished surgeon right in the pit of the stomach. He will reply to you as soon as his appendix is safely out.

Just pile your questions in, Doctor, whenever you feel like it. There isn't any limit.

As to the treatment of syphilis, we have nothing superior to mercury, which we advise as the chiefest of rem-



Although gold stimulates the sexual function when dormant from age, it is usually unwise to interfere with nature.

The tremendous stimulation of all the functions by gold, rapidly exhausts vitality and brings old age prematurely to the user.

edies, but nuclein undoubtedly increases the resisting power of the body to this and all other infections.

In the case you mention I should apply dry calomel in powder, and if perfectly sure of my diagnosis, commence the internal use of mercury at once, pushing up as closely as possible to the salivation line, and keeping there for a year at least. If I got the case soon enough, before the glands were infected, I should snip out the nodule. I have done this in two cases, where I found the nodule before it had ulcerated, and no secondary symptoms followed; the circumstances being such as to permit a moral certainty of diagnosis.

In the case you mention, however, I would not treat the system until the diagnosis was certain. I will have to publish your letter, Doctor, because the views you take and the questions you ask are representative, and not peculiar to yourself.—Ed.

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#### FITTING TREATMENT.

We have often thought that every physician does not take care to see that the treatment he administers is in all cases truly a fitting one. By this we mean that the treatment should in all cases be of such a character as to fit the necessities of the case in a proper manner.

If for instance a physician is called to prescribe for a patient who finds it impossible to sleep, and he gives this patient morphine or chloral, he will do a great deal of harm and possibly endanger his patient's life, without any necessity existing for the course of treatment adopted. In the case of insomnia, chloral or morphine would estab-

lish drug-addiction if persevered in, and if only given occasionally they would be followed by constipation and general derangement of secretion. So such a treatment would not be a fitting one, because the sleep which we might secure to our patient by these drugs would be secured by the establishment of other conditions which in themselves call for treatment.

The way that we should manage a case of insomnia is to give the patient such a remedy as would produce sleep by its tonic action on the nervous system. Any other remedy is sure to be followed by results that will not fail to produce prejudicial effects. Such a remedy is found in Daniel's Conc. Tinct. Passiflora Incarnata. In order to secure good results in the treatment of insomnia it should be given in doses of a teaspoonful after each meal, and a dose of two teaspoonfuls a half hour or so before going to bed. This treatment is efficient, and it is entirely without danger. By being entirely without danger we mean that it is incapable of producing death, as do chloral and many other soporific drugs, and it never establishes drug-addiction as does morphine.

In the treatment of neuralgia we will find this treatment a fitting one. By giving Daniel's Conc. Tinct. Passiflora Incarnata, in doses of one to two teaspoonfuls every two or three hours, we will be able to give these patients relief from pain, and at the same time avoid the evil effects of the opiate. The anodyne effects of this remedy are of the most positive character, and in all conditions where pain is a factor we may exhibit the remedy with the most positive expectation of getting good results.

In the lightning pains of locomotor

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The iodide of gold is a powerful remedy in all forms of iritis, specific and otherwise; dose 0.001 thrice daily.

A most powerful combination in adenitis is the iodide of gold, that of mercury and that of arsenic, given prudently.

ataxia there is no remedy so valuable. It is in the best sense of the word a fitting remedy, because it can be taken for a long period without losing its anodyne virtues, it does not produce drug-addiction, and is in every other way free from danger. The pain from which these patients suffer is of the most intense character. Taken in doses of a teaspoonful every two hours, the pains do not come on, and the patient experiences complete freedom from suffering.

Daniel's tincture is a mild laxative also, and this feature renders it indeed one of the most fitting of all remedies in the treatment of nervous diseases, since nearly all of them are attended with a greater or less degree of constipation. The constipation renders all the elements of the case worse because of the fecal autoinfection which it establishes.

In the treatment of convalescence, where patients are gloomy and nervous, we can find no more fitting remedy than this. Given in doses of a teaspoonful every two or three hours, it composes the patient and he sleeps well, his constipation is relieved, he can eat and digest his food, and his progress towards recovery is generally without interruption.

Let us resolve in the future to see that our treatment is rational, in other words that it is truly fitting. Then we shall accomplish good results—at least we shall do no injury to our patient.

WALTER YOW, M. D.

Tampa, Fla.

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### INTESTINAL ULCER.

Medical student, 25, attacked by slow

pleurisy, effusion in both sides. Rest and treatment seemed to overcome his trouble and he was able to resume his study. After completing his course his instructors advised him to go into New Mexico, believing him tuberculous.

He spent several months there, lost flesh and became much reduced. He had no strength. Had a good appetite, no diarrhea, masked chills every few days. The section where he had been was a high country, water from deep wells, and his leanness was a common occurrence in the crowd he was with.

He returned home and they placed him in a sanitarium, his disease diagnosed typhoid fever.

Ten days after entering I saw him. The history showed remittent fever, dry tongue, delirium, bloated bowels and constipation. Treatment expectant, a few doses of quinine, calomel in small doses, cold water by sponging, phenacetin 15 gr. doses, whisky, Beef Peptonoids and milk.

The treatment was changed at my request, 20 drops turpentine in emulsion were given every two hours, zinc sulphocarbolate gr. 5, every three hours, whisky and milk stopped, and Peptonoids (Liquid Beef), and peptonized milk given. Warm enemas until bowels acted freely, taking away the fullness of the abdomen. The dryness of the tongue subsided, and the fever was not allowed to rise above 102 degrees, without 7 grains of phenacetin, which brought it down easily. Patient showed a tendency to heart weakness, had some hemorrhage from the bowels and nose. Tinct. digitalis gtt. 15 and gr. 1-40 strychnine every three hours were added.

After a few days' use of the zinc we found it did not agree with his

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For the declining stages of whooping-cough gelsemin is admirably suited, being as a general rule a children's remedy.

When insomnia is dependent upon an active determination of blood to the head, gelsemin gives certain relief.

stomach, and substituted listerine, teaspoonful every three hours. The turpentine was stopped after 4 days' use, on the grounds that it caused nausea.

The next complication was a difference between the doctors, the attendant claimed that all the patient needed was the peptonoids and whisky, digitalis and strychnine, and pay no attention to the fever.

The writer claimed that the fever must be held down, and strict antiseptics of the bowels must be used. The writer had to quit.

The patient continued to run down. The fever came up each evening and he was delirious all night. The last day he lived he had seven large hemorrhages from the bowels, half of a vessel full each time. He was unconscious the last day.

Autopsy 15 hours later. Abdomen opened and the lower 12 inches of the ileum and the ascending colon were removed. On opening and washing the same it was found that the small intestine was normal, but that a portion of the colon was a mass of ulcers, many as large as a nickel, many healed. Abscess started in spleen, extensive adhesions from the pleurisy. No sign of tubercle. Liver healthy.

Comments requested.

PLATO.

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What a pity in that case the colon had not been flushed with antiseptic solutions. Your treatment did good but of course the antiseptics had hard work to get down into an impacted colon.—  
ED.

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#### CAULOPHYLLIN.

I have just returned from a case of labor with rigid os. I arrived at mid-

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In erysipelas of the sthenic form, with a tendency to delirium, gelsemin acts like a charm. It synergises pilocarpine.

night; membrane ruptured at eight, pains regular, patient nervous and suffering, os dilated one inch, with head presented against a firm rigid ring. Previous births had the same trouble, labor being very prolonged. I gave morphine to quiet the patient, and then a granule of caulophyllin every fifteen minutes. After six doses I found great improvement. Six more were given, when their work was completed and the baby was soon born. Caulophyllin is O. K.

F. L. TAYLOR, M. D.

Kremlin, Okla.

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#### LUMBAGO.

A vigorous man, middle-aged, full habit, exercised violently, perspired freely; in this condition he rode in an open buggy eight hours, was thoroughly chilled; that evening he dragged himself into my office suffering from an acute exacerbation of lumbago. Said he was "unable to stand, lie or sit." Administered an active purge of calomel and podophyllin. Next morning dry-cupped loins (three places, using a large tumbler). Put him on rhus tox, 1-10 min. green tincture, three granules every hour until back felt better; then every two to four hours until complete relief. Discharged well in three days. On fourth day he acted as a pallbearer at the funeral of a brother-in-law. No trouble with back since.

Case 2. A lady, 70 years old, rather portly, slipped on the ice, falling heavily upon the nates. Something about her back sounded like a pistol shot. She arose and went to the house, and did not attach much importance to the injury. Next day she was much worse

The dose of gelsemin is 0.00025, repeated until relief, or until the eyelid begins to droop or the pulse to soften.

and I was called in. Preliminary treatment same as in case one. Hot water-bottle to spine, Dover's powder and Chloretone to obtain rest and sleep. Continued this treatment for a week without noticeable benefit. Put her on rhus tox, two granules every hour until better, then every two to four hours. Patient able to be up, and complains but little of pain, sleeps well without hypnotics or opiates. Consider her convalescent.

These are only two more cases. Could recite many more. Just "jugulated" another case of broncho-pneumonia—only two calls—that is *too* bad.

J. W. SHOOK, M. D.

Canal Winchester, O.

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# THE LITTLE MATTIE AND THE BURNS-MOORE.

Dear Doctor Abbott:

Yours of the 20th ult. and of the 1st inst. received, and as a result of your advice I have forwarded to Dr. Shaller the wherewithal for 3000 shares to help the move along. I took 2000 when you wrote me early in Dec. last. I am naturally enthusiastic over what I believe in, and I believe in this property and in your judgment of the sure profits soon to come from it. Why Doctor, I can hardly ride over our rough country roads when I think of the possibilities of these mines, the Little Mattie and the Burns-Moore, when thoroughly and systematically worked. Your good letter of the 1st answers many questions but I would like to beg your indulgence in asking a few more. When will the meeting take

place that shall formally elect you President and Dr. Shaller Sec'y and Treas. of "The Mattie?" How many shares are you selling now at the 50c rate to make present improvements, etc.? In yours of the 1st you speak of the possibility or probability of another series being sold. For what purpose will they be sold? and lastly, will you expect stockholders to receive any dividends in 1902? I see to-day by my March CLINIC that Burns-Moore is alright. How many shares were sold and did you sell any at an advance above 25c? How far are you now with the tunnel? I am planning now to visit you and Shaller on the ground this summer. I thank you doctor for your kind words of advice in this matter, and knowing your good judgment in other things, I rely upon in it this. An answer to foregoing questions and any other information you may have to give will be thankfully received, "on the square." Yours etc.,

W. R. M., M. D.

—, Illinois.

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Although the above was a personal letter to the writer, and has already been answered personally, the probability that the same questions may be found in the minds of many of our readers, has determined me to the publication of the letter with the substance of my answer, and along with this, I quote from a letter just received from Dr. Shaller giving the very latest news regarding "The Mattie."

Dr. M. has, I believe, invested quite largely not only in the Burns-Moore, but also in the Little Mattie, so that he

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In acute croupous pneumonia, gelsemin lowers fever, stimulates the vasomotor centers and sedates the medulla.—Adolphus, Chi. Med. Times.

Migraine: Sodium sulphocarbolate gr. v, potassium permanganate and beta-naphthol aa gr. j; in shellac capsule; four daily.—Starr.



is in line both ways, and I personally feel that our friends who are in one ought to be in the other, so that we may all think of the two together. As a most trustworthy and desirable prospect, nothing exceeds the Burns-Moore. As a dead sure reality, the Mattie heads the line, and they both have wonders in store for those who participate in their development.

Just when the meeting will take place that will formally elect Dr. Shaller and myself to the positions named above, cannot positively be stated. With Manager Leebrick we hold this property now in trust, and when we have accomplished certain things, and we are getting there very rapidly, then the transfer of position will take place. The stock that is being issued to purchasers is being issued from the treasury stock of the Company, and is perfectly safe and secure under any and all possible contingencies. The number of shares that we shall sell at 50 cents "will depend." We shall probably sell from one-fourth to one-third of the capitalization at some price or another, so that we may accomplish the great changes necessary to be made, with an additional mill of from one to two-hundred tons daily capacity and provide power adequate for it. By making these large expenditures now, we can more promptly and effectually develop the property, and while our production will be a little delayed it will be far and away enough bigger and more too when it does come to pay for the waiting. The Mattie has enough ore on its dumps and in its stopes now to keep the present mill running at its fullest capacity several years, and in order to handle the hundred of tons that we must take in developing for smelter ore we must

have greatly increased facilities. The price of stock will, of course, be advanced as certainty and definiteness become more pronounced, and our need is not so urgent. This is as exact as I can speak on this subject. The Burns-Moore sold last month quite a part of the 50,000 shares of stock offered, and on another page we show you some of the things accomplished.

We shall be very glad to meet any of our friends at the mines this summer.

While waiting for the Burns-Moore plant to thaw out\*, we have been pushing Mattie matters very rapidly, but we want our friends to know and feel that Burns-Moore interests are in no whit lost sight of on account thereof. Dr. Shaller has just been on a trip East in connection with Burns-Moore matters, and on his return, a few days since, reported to me the condition of the Little Mattie as follows:

"The Little Mattie is a wonder. There is not a mining expert or old-time miner who would not say the same could he see the present amount of ore in sight.

"Take your prospectus, turn to page 9 and follow me closely.\*\* The first tunnel on the left, the "adit," is now in on the vein about 800 feet. The entire breast, five feet wide and seven feet high, is all ore. The work is progressing rapidly and about 25 tons are taken out daily simply in driving this adit tunnel ahead. This is not all; the entire roof of the tunnel is ore and extends upward 400 feet to the surface. The floor of the tunnel is all ore, and extends downward, no one can say how far. We expect to catch it in each of the eight levels now open. This represents an enormous amount of ore, and is only one of the several known ore chutes on the property. Some of the ore chutes in the Mattie vein were 1000 feet long and extend upwards and downwards hundreds of feet. There are old miners now working on this property who can testify to the accuracy of these statements.

\* The water has started since this was written and everything is moving.

\*\* If the reader hasn't a "prospectus," one may be had at this office, or of Dr. Shaller, for the asking.



In cirrhotic diseases of the brain and the spinal cord, we might as well give gold, strongly pushed, until we have a better remedy.

In tuberculosis gold has been repeatedly brought forward, and the failure may have been due to lack of skill in its use.

"The next point to observe in the diagram, page 9, is the third level on the left. This one is now in about 300 feet and the entire breast is all ore—a new chute. On the right side, the third level runs into the Silver Glance (see map of claims in prospectus). This place is now being cleaned out. Large quantities of vein matter have caved in from the roof of this stope, all of which is good mill-dirt. The object in cleaning out this level is not only for the purpose of taking out the large quantity of caved-in mill-dirt, but to reach the Silver Glance lode and develop it.

"It has been said that hundreds of tons could be taken out daily. Now, naturally the question is, why don't we do it? In the first place it is safe where it is; in the second place, our mill is still in the hands of workmen being overhauled, which may yet take some weeks for completion. It has a capacity of 70 tons daily, but as built by former owners did not save enough values. The work being done now is destined to increase this saving and to raise the capacity to 100 tons. As soon as this mill begins to run, the "Little Mattie" will make the record of this camp for production. We realize already that our mill will not be able to handle all the ore.

"The rich Newton claim, one of our properties further East [see map in prospectus] is also on the verge of production. This latter is conceded to be the mine of Clear Creek County. It is now being cleaned out and timbered, and has a great quantity of good ore in sight, which will soon be brought to the surface.

"While over \$2,000,000 worth of ore have been removed from this property, it has only been very slightly scratched, and the prospects of vastly surpassing this amount are now positive and self-evident on personal inspection and a little calculation. Over one and a quarter miles on such a vein, with eight levels already started (see diagram), with such large quantities of ore in sight, is a proposition which should cause no one to hesitate. It is now a producing property, and if the mill was ready, one hundred tons a day would be an extremely conservative estimate of its productive powers.

"One important natural and very natural question is, What is the value of the ore in sight? The mill-dirt at the three breasts now being pushed, a strip of three to four feet, averages .34 ozs. gold, 10.98 ozs. silver, total value \$12.89; a smelting streak from 8 to 12 inches carries 7.28 ozs. gold, 91.80 ozs. silver, total \$206.56. If the entire 25 tons taken out of the adit level above were worth only \$12.00 per ton, simply drifting on this vein would bring us \$300.00 a day, but much of this ore runs up to \$200.00 per ton.

Short of the anesthetic inhalations, there is no better remedy on the list for after-pains than gelsemin.

"With such an array of facts, what better prospects for a good paying investment can anyone want? It is not a speculation; it is a safe investment. It is universally acknowledged that we have the best vein in this section, and we have over 1¼ miles of it. We have our own mill, and more good ore in sight than the mill can handle in years. The higher grade will be sent directly to the smelters, and we have considerable of it on hand even now. This is the investment of your life. You can't recommend it too highly."

"DR. J. M. SHALLER."

Idaho Springs, Colorado.

I have introduced the illustrations in this connection in order to convey more exact information.

The point of interest in the Little Matties just now lies in the fact that it is an active producer. The present company begin where their predecessors stopped in their producing, to indulge in a big quarrel which was kept up through a series of years, during which time death and disaster thinned their ranks, lessened their grip and allowed us to come in possession. To our original deal we have added two to three times as much more of the best property in the great field, and instead of increasing our capitalization, have added it directly to the stock of the Little Mattie Company.

While it is now offered at 50 cents, as soon as immediate need is disposed of, Little Mattie stock cannot be bought for \$1.00 per share. The possibilities of the property are not only immediate, but are very great. We have two large working shafts opening down through the vein, each cutting several levels, and we have other shafts that can be utilized if these are ever overworked. If we were able to take care of the ore when out, we could be in shape to produce a thousand tons per day within three months, and one-fourth of this would break the shipping record of Clear Creek County.



Relieving sexual irritability and checking the discharge from mucous surfaces, gelsemin is useful in spermatorrhea.

I trust this lengthy explanation will be of interest to the many who are interested both in the Burns-Moore and the Little Mattie, and if you are induced thereby to take a greater interest, you will have done well. Think it over, doctor, talk with your friends, and if you can bring any of them in with you, do so, and we will reciprocate. A line to Dr. Shaller or myself will secure illustrated printed matter, application blanks, etc. Any questions that you choose to ask will be cheerfully answered.

DR. W. C. ABBOTT,  
Ravenswood Station, Chicago Ill.

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#### RED ALBUMIN.

The agricultural experiment station claims red albumin to be a fraud, as it contains a small amount of protein and a large amount of red paint and sand. The newspapers who have investigated it here, say that it is nothing but condensed blood, put out by the Chicago meat-packers, who are backing the industry and realizing large profits from the same. The latter statement seems plausible, the backers evidently thinking they could push the article to better profit in the eastern states than nearer home. All of the eastern newspapers about two months ago vaunted it, combined with red pepper, to be one of the greatest discoveries of the age, to make hens lay. Those who have used it here report astonishing (?) results, of one egg per day from about forty hens.

The drugstores all over the country are retailing large amounts of it for 50 cents per pound, this seeming to be a standard price.

J. W. B. HILL, M. D.  
Delphi, N. Y.

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Is it really possible that a person can hiccup while under the full influence of gelsemin, after the stomach is emptied?

#### INTESTINAL ANTISEPSIS.

The W-A Intestinal Antiseptic is an old stand-by of mine, as you must know by the quantity I use. It has helped me in so many cases of intestinal trouble, that I am only too pleased to recommend its use. The treatment of typhoid fever is so simple when using it: W-A Intestinal Antiseptic internally and frequent alcohol baths, and you have a patient whose temperature is always under control, who will lose very little strength, and the duration of the disease is shortened very much.

I must mention the treatment of chronic indigestion, patients who suffer with sick headaches. I have found a very simple cure: One or two teaspoonfuls of Saline Laxative every morning before breakfast, in a cup of hot water; quassin gr. 1-6, and strychnine arsenate gr. 1-30, before each meal and at bedtime. In a very short time the patient will feel well, but it is always best to continue treatment for a while to prevent recurrence.

B. H. S. ANGEAR, M. D.  
Sublette, Ill.

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#### GOAT DRINKS WATER MONTHLY.

It is strikingly interesting to note the number of physiologic and psychologic curiosities we encounter in the walks of every-day life. The goat mentioned takes water but once during the month, and though contrary to the laws of nature still retains his physical strength.

It is conceded by authorities on the subject that an animal can go longer without food than without water. Why that is a fact, is rather a difficult question to answer; though if we consider the make-up of an animal from a phys-

Convulsions of every variety are benefited by gelsemin, which allays irritability and conserves power at the same time.

iologic point of view we might arrive at a somewhat definite conclusion. We are taught by physiology that the organism is made up mostly of water (2-3) while the lesser part (1-3) is tissue, hence it takes more water to supply the deficiency of the aqueous portion of the body than it would take food to supply the solid or tissue-forming portion of the organism.

If the organism would become lessened in weight, say 6,000 grms., the aqueous decrease would be 4000 grms. and the solid 2000 grms. Thus it shows that the system requires more water than food to support life, whether human or animal; though leaving the question open, why this animal subsists on such a small amount of water, and eats heartily of solid food.

MARC RAY HUGHES, M. D.

St. Louis, Mo.

Professor Neurology and Psychology,  
Barnes Med. College.

—:o:—

Much obliged for your interesting account of the goat, which comes as near being a total abstainer as any I have ever heard of. By the way you do not say anything about how much beer he takes.—Ed.

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#### TYPHOID.

Is it not remarkable, my continued success in typhoid fever? During last summer I treated eleven cases—have two now—the kind “before the war,” in all its intensity. And yet I have lost but two cases in 36 years. Is it the Lord or the treatment? I give Him the praise.

I will stick to zinc sulphocarbonate

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The bromide of gold in epilepsy, in doses of 0.008, equals potassium bromide in doses of 2.0, and is easier taken.

and Lactopeptin. When fever exceeds 102 I give phenacetin. I have varied the diet somewhat, now adding to the milk, chicken and beef broth.

The doctors around me are losing cases and I know mine are as severe.

W. S. CLINE, M. D.

Woodstock, Va.

—:o:—

Your success is easily understood: Good medicines skillfully directed, and the Lord's blessing, account for everything. Suppose you add pure fruit juices to the diet, and you will have things pretty nearly perfect.—Ed.

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#### VERBENA IN EPILEPSY.

In answer to your query regarding any late findings in *Verbena Hastata*, I would say that as quite a number of the patients I have used it on live at a distance, and some I have never seen, I have been unable to follow its minute workings and physiologic action as closely as I would like; but it is proving itself decidedly valuable, and I am having the same good results as the months go by.

It is not only proving almost a specific in epilepsy, but in many respects has an action similar to *passiflora incarnata*; and is indicated in nervous tension, mental exhaustion, insomnia, etc., acting as a soporific, antispasmodic and sedative, but having no anodyne properties.

In physiologic effect I have discovered but little. On some cases, where habitual constipation has been present, large doses tend to the opposite effect.

In dosage the same rule applies as in antitoxin for diphtheria. Be sure and

There is one affection, painful and frequent, in which no remedy has ever appeared comparing in efficacy to gold. Poverty!

give enough. As stated in my previous papers, I always seek for and try to remove the actual cause, if there be one, when treating epilepsy; and ver-bena hastata does the rest.

H. D. FAIR, M. D.

Muncie, Ind.

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#### DR. HAMLET'S SOLILOQUY.

To practise medicine or not to practise. That's the question:—  
Whether 'tis nobler in the mind to demand  
Our fee in advance, or give powders, tablets  
and pills,  
With a great number of visits, and receive  
no reward?  
Then swear—loud and deep, each time we  
recall  
The dead-beats who our good offices have re-  
ceived  
And our bills ignored. To swear—and by  
swearing—say we will draw no more on  
our gray matter,  
Or bear the thousand worries and forego  
The sweet soothing influence of Morpheus,  
To say nothing of calomel wasted.  
'Tis a consummation devoutly to be wished  
To sleep—sleep, and perchance dream, that  
our erstwhile  
Patients had succumbed, after suffering ago-  
nies unrelieved;  
And in shuffling off this mortal coil found  
the devil awaiting,  
Whose claim could not be deferred.  
There's the respect that makes calamity of  
so long life.  
For who would not be freed from a horde  
of worthless patients  
Who make good promises but seldom pay.  
The work—the worry—the many nights' sleep  
we lose—  
The condemnation merited for profanity, and  
the impositions  
That the patient doctor from the unworthy  
takes,  
When he himself might swear less often, see  
fewer patients,  
Have more money, with something to drink  
more to our taste  
Than the waters of Marah, if we would insist  
on prompt settlement  
And cash with every prescription for physic.  
Then the dread of that grim specter of want  
before death  
Would not trouble. And when summoned to  
stand  
At the portals of life and death, to pilot the  
stranger

In the chronic forms of myelitis, syphilitic and otherwise, gold bromide powerfully stimu-  
lates absorption and nerve-action.

Through the perilous straits and amniotic seas,  
We should demand our fee—in advance—

'Twould puzzle our patients,  
But teach them rather to bear those pains  
they have  
Than fly to a doctor whom they owe for  
the last delivery.

Thus conscience would be easier with us all,  
And the native hue and vision of the doctor  
would become more rosy,  
And enterprise of great pith and moment  
For want of cash would not be turned away,  
For we would have money to burn.

J. E. STUTE, M. D.

Pitcairn, Pa.

—:O:—

Money to burn? There's money to earn  
Awaiting your coming at every turn.  
Your patients are crying aloud for relief.  
And since you neglect them they turn to the  
thief,  
The unprincipled quack who preys on their  
fears,  
Relieves them of cash and then leaves them in  
tears.  
What do you know of the ills of the feet?  
Does a case of the clap put you in a heat?  
Do you show hypochondriacs out of your  
door?  
Do you look upon varicocele as a bore?  
Do your patients with piles never go to the  
quack?  
Do catarrhs go away and never comes back?  
Do you treat all your surgical cases yourself?  
Or let them expend in the city their pelf?  
If you see to all these, there will be many  
more  
Who will turn from your rivals and throng  
to your door.  
For a chance to get rested you'll dolefully  
yearn,  
But then, my dear Doctor, you'll have money  
to burn.—Ed.

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#### AUTOTOXEMIA.

I was called December 14 to Mr. C.,  
whose business is running grain-eleva-  
tors. The patient gave the following  
history: Had been feeling dull for sev-  
eral days before giving up work; past  
four days had been having several chills  
daily, loss of appetite, fever and night-  
sweats.

I found a very heavy septic coating on  
the tongue, back part especially, gaseous  
distention of stomach, very foul breath,

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In chronic metritis, ovarian neuralgia or  
inflammation, gold bromide stimulates ab-  
sorption of waste and arouses function.



extreme dullness over cecum, epigastric tenderness which seemed to extend over whole region of liver, constipated. For a few days all food distressed and produced gas; temperature very variable, ranging from 101 to 104, generally rising 1 to 2 degrees after having chill, and lasting an hour or two, then dropping to 100 or 101. Gave history of ague in Michigan ten years ago.

It was a sticker for me. I had practised medicine in the malarial regions of Iowa twenty years ago, and concluded that the old malarial cachexia was playing a part in this case. Gave a liberal dose of calomel, followed in four hours with Abbott's Saline Laxative, repeated every two hours until free action of bowels. Within the next twenty-four hours gave 30 grains of quinine sulphate.

On the 17th the fever subsided, no chills, felt better, and went to elevator for hours, but returned chilly and tired. Gave 20 grains of quinine on 18th and 19th, also Saline Laxative, and two tablets of aromatic calomel every two hours. Dullness still remained in right iliac region, some tympanites in ascending and transverse colon, temperature still variable, sometimes higher in morning than evening.

On the 20th, gave W-A Intestinal Antiseptic, one every two hours night and day, continued calomel tablets and daily doses of Saline Laxative. Stools liquid, with occasional dry scybalæ, covered with mucus. About the 24th I discovered that the stools contained what resembled sour mash in breweries. Increased dose of antiseptics. Two days later found grains of wheat in goodly number, and the outside shell of many

more. The full grains were liquefied inside, and in the stage of ferment.

I had tried to explain to the family what autotoxemia was, and had become convinced I was on the right track. Pushed the intestinal antiseptics, flushed the colon, and tongue commenced to clean and fever to subside, and finally dropped to subnormal on Friday, Saturday and Sunday of the third week.

Monday morning felt pretty bright; at 6 p. m., had a severe chill, which lasted two hours and temp. jumped from 97 to 105. Well, ——— was to pay. I decided to keep quiet as to the cause. Friends of patient were very much worried and suggested counsel. They summoned the wise men of Jerusalem and Judea. I had previously locked horns with one, and he at first declined to meet me, stating that he and I could not agree; but he saw a new light and came. I gave him a history of the case (in presence of the family) from its inception to date, neglecting—forgetting—excuse me—I said nothing, actually nothing; about the wheat getting clogged in the elevator.

Well, the wise man examined the patient carefully—gave special attention to the right iliac region, so much so that I was afraid he would damage by deep pressure, but I kept mum. Thoughts of appendicitis, typhlitis and perityphlitis flitted through my fertile brain while he was palpating, percussing and meditating. Well, at last he was done and pronounced it typhoid fever. I concluded not to disagree. Asked him if he considered it a typical case; he said he did not, but that it was typhoid. Told him what treatment he was on. Said he thought that the intestinal antiseptic was



When any of the big-dose bromides relieves migraine, gold bromide in doses of 0.005 every hour for three doses, does better.

In syphilis the chloride of gold has a slower but more lasting effect than the chlorides of mercury; dose 0.0025 four times daily.

the proper treatment, but not knowing anything about sulphocarbolates suggested thymol. Well, we gave thymol the next twenty-four hours, alternately with the sulphocarbolates, and the patient passed the thymol per rectum and eructed thymol per os, and asked us to stop it, and we were glad to comply. Knowing the special affinity aloin had for the cecum, I concluded to give it a trial, and hence gave a tablet of aloin, strychnine, belladonna and cascara at bedtime, and repeated until we got action. Every stool now contained wheat shucks, and for the next three or four days the fever gradually lessened until the fifth week, when it dropped to subnormal. Morning 97, evening 98.

On the evening of January 16, temperature dropped to 95, pulse 55, cold clammy sweat, patient drowsy. Wife called me and I found patient as she said, but good volume to the pulse. Told her he would not drop out; there was no danger. Suggested hot water bottles and a little brandy, and returned home and slept the sleep of the just.

Next morning found the patient bright and with a desire for breakfast. Asked him if he would like to know what ailed him, he said he supposed it was settled that he had typhoid, since the wise man had so pronounced it. I told him it was a case of too much wheat. His elevators refusing to work, bins had become clogged up, and grain being wet had heated, and soured, and that was the cause; an autotoxemia was its name and antiseptics were its salvation; that there was no typhoid, had been none, and that he would live to eat more wheat.

Before night another wise man visited my patient in my absence; had been sent for by a brother without their or my

knowledge. He examined and pronounced it typhoid fever. Said he would have very slow convalescence, must keep his bed and be very careful what he ate. They told him what I said about the wheat, and fortunately the patient's bowels had just moved, and he found the wheat, and re-named the baby autotoxemia; and knowing something about W-A Intestinal Antiseptics, told them to continue treatment and returned to the city, after calling at my office and explaining how it happened.

Patient is now up and has uncontrollable appetite, stomach is doing its work nicely, but he still gets rid of wheat shucks daily, but shucks only.

Now, three questions and I am done: Was there any malarial cachexia in the case? If not, what caused fever and chills to subside the first week under antimalarial treatment. Second? Would it have been safe to give aloin sufficient to act vigorously on the cecum, when it seemed to be so thoroughly impacted, and without knowledge as to the cause? What other treatment, if any, was indicated? Of course I gave tonic doses of strychnine and heart-tonics, also digestants when needed, all through course of sickness.

The alkaloids are all right and will do the work if dose enough is given and indications are right.

R. A. STEVENS, M. D.

White, S. D.

—:o:—

You have sent us the history of an extraordinary case, which I am glad to publish, as illustrating so well the truth that a few doses of physic do not necessarily empty the bowels. I don't see any necessity of lugging malaria into the case at all. Fever and chills were due to auto-

Is eupurpurin good for rheumatism? Under what conditions is it available? If good, we want to use it.

Eupurpurin is one of the numerous remedies recommended for cystitis. Let those who have used it tell of their experience.

toxemia, and the big doses of quinine checked fermentation for a time. I doubt if aloin would have met the difficulty, but would have washed the colon out repeatedly with a solution of sulphocarbolate, or possibly with coal oil. But it is pretty hard to criticise so dangerous a case successfully managed, and the great danger of exciting fatal inflammation in such conditions would compel one to vary his treatment according to the conditions present.—ED.

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#### AN OKLAHOMA MARVEL.

If the CLINIC was a commercial journal I would fill it full, by giving a description of Lawton, the largest town in the world of its age. Lawton has 7000 population, 50 doctors registered. A diploma is good in Oklahoma. Plato saw an imaginary island, Atlantis, rising from the sea. But I beheld a city in sixty days rise from the mesquite grass, throbbing with life and energy. The people come from the unsalted seas to the gulf, from coast to coast, are kind and good natured, and call each other brother. Doctor, if you have the courage and inclination to try a new field, look towards Oklahoma or the Indian Territory.

W. B. MEAD, M. D.

Lawton, Okla.

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#### A WALKING PRIVY.

The following case is rather unique, and as it was treated with your ammunition and my "absent method," I think you ought to know about it.

Mrs. P., 54, five children, youngest 10 years old, writes me as follows: "I have

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Eupurpurin is useful in uterine debility with leucorrhœa and passive hemorrhage; give 0.01 every hour while awake.

continual pain in the right groin, am awfully bloated, very badly constipated, lots of wind coming up in my mouth, and when I sleep on my back have some kind of a fit, wake up feeling very dull and heavy, with a bad taste in my mouth, and feeling jerky. Can you give me any relief by absent treatment, or must I come in and see you?"

Diagnosis: A walking privy and autointoxication. Sent her out of my case a vial of A. A. Co's calomel granules gr. 1-6, and one of anti-constipation granules (alka. formula), with directions to take 6 of each at bedtime, and follow with three doses of Abbott's Saline Laxative, two heaping teaspoonfuls at a dose, in a full glass of water, at intervals of twenty minutes, in the morning before breakfast; to drink a pint of hot water before dinner, supper and bedtime, and flush the bowels with large enemas of hot water and salt, twice a day, lying in a right Sims' position with hips raised.

I did not hear anything from her for a week, and began to wonder if the absent method had killed her, when I received the following letter: "Dear Dr. Swaine: The medicine you sent my wife bloated her up awful for the first two days, and she said she thought she'd bust; but the third day no one ever saw such a mess. She filled a slop-jar full of stuff, some of it in rings, hard masses with a hole in the middle, just like a washer. Then a piece of tape-worm came, and after that at least a pint of blackberry seeds. And, Doctor, she has not swallowed a blackberry seed for seven months. Her bowels kept moving for nearly a whole day, the awfulest lot of stinking stuff you ever saw, and pieces of tape-worm. What surprises us most is, she has lost 48 pounds in weight,

Eupurpurin has been recommended for impotence from relaxation, desire and secretion remaining; dose 0.1 at bedtime,

but I think it all came through her bowels. What shall we do now? C."

I wrote for your tape-worm remedy and sent them that, with instructions to clean her out again and administer the whole dose. In a little less than a week the husband wrote me that they got 42 feet of worm, head and all, and the woman was eating him out of house and home. I wrote him a letter giving explicit directions as to diet and the use of Saline Laxative, and sent him a bill for \$25.00 which has not been paid.

One thing about dispensing your own medicine that I like is, that when you prescribe for a poor shiftless cuss who hasn't got a cent, you don't have to go to a retail drugstore and pay retail prices for the medicine you give him. You save something by buying at wholesale.

Hope you are well and that you approve of my "absent method."

G. D. SWAINE, M. D.

Detroit, Mich.

—:o:—

Somebody asks: "Why do you keep preaching eternally "Saline Laxative and Intestinal Antiseptics?" Well, we did not create the conditions; we found them existing and created the remedies. How can we help recommending them when such glaring evidences of their need keep coming up?—ED.

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#### NOTES.

APIS MEL.

I noticed some time ago in the CLINIC, that the editor, when asked to experiment with honey-bee poison, objected to trying it on himself but proposed to try it on some one else. My brother called my attention last summer to a fact which

was new to me. He keeps bees, and at two seasons in the year in very liable to be stung. From the middle of May to the middle of July the new swarms come out, and have to be hived. In the fall the hives are taken up to secure the honey. In hiving the first swarm he was stung several times about the face, and in a few hours his face was swollen exceedingly, so that he was able to separate his eyelids only by the merest chink, just enough to find his way about in the daytime. The pain and soreness were very considerable. By the end of a week all effects had disappeared. During the rest of the swarming season he was immune, and although stung many times the stings were followed by no pain, soreness or swelling.

I would suggest that when the editor experiments with honey-bee poison, he determine these questions: Does any application of the poison confer immunity as a rule? If so, how long does it last?

Very probably, among the readers of the CLINIC, there are some who either keep bees or have friends who do. How many have had their attention called to this point?

CHORDEE.

C. E. P., 24, house painter, gonorrhea of several days' standing, complaining very much of ardor urinæ and chordee. Realizes that the way of the transgressor is hard, whenever something else is.

For treatment, gave him ten Anticonstipation granules at night, and a deserts-poonful of Saline Laxative in a glass of water the first thing in the morning; one tablet of Intestinal Antiseptic, and calcium sulphide one grain before and after each meal. This was a preliminary treatment and he was told

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Fraserin is a bitter tonic, well suited for very delicate stomachs where ordinary tonics are not very well borne.

Fraserin is useful in constipation, due to relaxation of the muscular fibers of the intestines and dilatation.

to return in two days, when I intended to begin in earnest. He did not appear until six days later, when he reported as almost well, declaring that since he began taking the medicine everything had been as meek as Moses, and hadn't tried to chordee once. Thought it was a great relief to lie in bed, and not as soon as he began to be warm and comfortable to have to jump out and lean against a cold wall, to remedy rainbow curves and such like things. He had progressed so satisfactorily that I decided to continue the two tablets, both before and after meals. In a few days more he was well. He had no gleet, no stricture, in fact no afterclap at all.

Readers of the CLINIC ought certainly to know the advantages of emptying the alimentary canal, and giving the intestinal antiseptics, in nine out of every ten cases. When the virtues of calcium sulphide are better known, I believe it will be found the remedy for chordee. I believe it would be a very efficient prophylactic against gonorrhea if well used. If anyone predisposed to an attack is going on a picnic, or to a camp meeting, or any other place of special danger, let him take a sufficient dose of calcium sulphide. As different ones may differ in responding to its influence, instead of saying a certain number of grains, I would say, take enough to keep everything "as meek as Moses;" in fact, take enough so he cannot raise a purchase to save his life, and then he will be tolerably safe.

#### SORE MOUTH.

Baby H., 13 mos. old. A remarkably fine, well-nourished boy, had been unable to take his food for two days on account of sore mouth.

Temp. 99.6. Pulse 108; cross and

Fraserin is useful in passive diarrhea, due to relaxation without either irritation or fever; dose 0.01 before meals.

irritable, which was very unusual; mouth very red, hot and dry, with white spots on edges of tongue and inside of cheeks.

For treatment I left six Anticonstipation granules, two to be given each night; four tablets of Intestinal Antiseptic dissolved in four ounces of water, his mouth to be well swabbed with this solution every two hours during the day.

Two days after, his father called to tell me he was entirely well.

Baby B. Five days old, mouth and mother's nipples very sore. Directed both to be well washed in solution of Intestinal Antiseptic, one tablet to the ounce.

In three days the baby's mouth was well and the nipples nearly well.

#### ANACHRONISM.

Not long since I saw in a medical journal an article in which a doctor, in eulogising another doctor, said: "He stood like Saul of Tarsus, head and shoulders above his brethren."

It is to be hoped the author's knowledge of medicine was more accurate than of Bible history.

It calls to mind Longfellow's "Birds of Killingworth;" in which beautiful poem, after telling how they killed off the birds and their growing crops were destroyed by insects, he says: "Like Herod they had slaughtered the innocents, and like Herod they were eaten of worms."

Mathematically, Saul equals Saul, and Herod equals Herod.

But even in mathematics equality is not always identity.

Historically, it was Saul the son of Kish, who was found to be head and shoulders above the people, when he was pulled out of his hiding place in the

Fraserin is useful in the night-sweats which occur in relaxed, debilitated conditions, such as in convalescence.



stuff, a perfect example of manly beauty and physical excellence.

More than a thousand years later lived Saul of Tarsus, whose bodily presence was weak and contemptible, although he was a giant intellectually.

Herod the Great slaughtered the Innocents just after the birth of our Savior.

More than forty years afterwards his grandson, Herod Agrippa, was eaten of worms and gave up the ghost.

For the slaughter of the innocents of Bethlehem by Herod the Great, we have no authority but that of Matthew.

The circumstance is not mentioned by Josephus, nor by an other historian of that period.

If they knew of it they may have considered it an insignificant crime, of his superlatively criminal career. His jealousy of power led him to murder many of his own family, and the sacrifice of a few children of the poor residents of an humble village attracted less attention than the Christian Church has since bestowed upon it.

The testimony of Matthew is generally received, and is important in fixing the birth of our Savior before the death of Herod the Great.

Roman historians agree in placing his death in the year A. U. C. 750.

It seems not to have occurred to Christians to count the years from the birth of Christ, until well into the sixth century; and then they used the best information they possessed.

But the year 1 of the Christian Era corresponds to A. U. C. 754, or when Jesus the Christ was four years old.

Therefore this new year should have been 1906.

N. G. MACOMBER, M. D.

Central Village, Mass.

—:O:—

You are right.—Ed.

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### PHENIC ACID IN TUBERCULOSIS AND DIPHTHERIA.

While in Chicago attending college, two months prior to my graduation, I received word from my father that my nephew was a martyr to that dread disease, tuberculosis. He was examined by three physicians, who were all of the opinion that he could not last three months, or until May.

He was gradually wasting away, having a terrible cough, night-sweats, and an afternoon and evening temperature of 101 and 102 degrees, subnormal in the morning; no appetite, and so weak that he could not sit up. He had previously had pneumonia, which left his lungs in a very weak condition (had never fully recovered from the lung fever), running into a phthisis rapidly. He had been given various remedies but without much result; was given guaiacol carbonate, which seemed to increase his appetite but without much effect otherwise.

When I arrived at his bedside I found him very low, looking almost like a skeleton, with exhaustive night-sweats, so much so that his night-clothes would be saturated. He coughed constantly, day and night, with a great deal of expectoration; temp. 103 at 3 p. m., 97 at 7 a. m. His chest showed a depression of both

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Fraserin is an admirable tonic for the delicate stomach of pregnancy, convalescence, consumption and similar states.

Fraserin is a remedy admirably suited for persons who perspire excessively in hot weather, from over-use of iced drinks.

supra and infra clavicular regions, expiration prolonged, expansion of left lung more pronounced than right. On percussion, over an area of two inches in the right infraclavicular region, slight dullness was found, also slight dullness in left infraclavicular region, normal resonance over lower and middle lobes. Auscultation showed an absence of respiratory murmur over dull spot in the right infraclavicular region, with some bronchial breathing; expiration prolonged, jerking or cog-wheeled respiration, moist bubbling rales over larger bronchial tubes, which seemed to fill with mucus, pulse 130. His eyes were very brilliant, nails raised in center and curled in at ends, a typical bird-claw. The right cheek presented every afternoon a bright red appearance; appetite a little improved since taking the guaiacol carbonate; bowels moved regularly every day, but had a very strong odor (due to the guaiacol carbonate); urine had a slight excess of chlorides, specific gravity 1018, amount 1000 cc. Patient was very ill-humored (cross with everybody) and at times would want no one near him; the least thing would make him angry. I prescribed baptisia, which according to Hughes seems to control the temperature of tuberculosis, and is a great remedy among homeopaths when we have a poisoned condition of the blood due to absorption of ptomaines and toxalbumins. The baptisia was given every hour in drop doses. Arsenic iodide gr. 1-100 was given four times a day in powder form, on account of his general wasting condition (he being a typical iodine patient).

A noted writer has said: "If we would have success in the treatment of consumptives we must first learn how to

give iodine." For what action is produced by cod-liver oil is probably due to the iodine contained. I had learned of Edson's Aseptolin, and believed in his theory. Anyone who has ever made bacteriology a study cannot help seeing that some good must come from its use. For instance: The cellular theory on immunity, the theory of Metchnikoff, or the chemiotactic action of the leucocytes, called phagocytes, or the power the leucocytes have in destroying the invading organisms, can be readily demonstrated in frogs inoculated with anthrax. For this purpose a pure culture of the bacillus is introduced into the dorsal lymph sac of a frog, and at the end of twelve or eighteen hours it is killed with chloroform. Make a cover-glass preparation with the fluid in the dorsal lymph sac and stain with simple anilin or other dyes, after Gram's method.

The leucocyte or white-blood corpuscle has long been called the scavenger of the system; their number is about 1 to 500 red; they are always seen flowing more slowly along the walls of the capillaries, sticking out their processes, called pseudopodia, and grasping anything that may come within their reach. They are also endowed with the power of passing through the walls of the capillaries, called diapedesis. When a micro-organism gains entrance to the system the leucocytes, by their chemiotactic action, surround the germ and exterminate it. Therefore, if the leucocytes are increased in numbers and activity, we have more power to fight the germs. Pilocarpine in minute doses increases their numbers and activity, and makes them ever ready to grasp the intruder, as can be demonstrated by the microscope.

Long ago Declat taught that nascent

The average dose of fraserin is 0.1 before each meal, best taken in a wineglassful of water, as soon as dissolved.

The negroes of the South use cotton-root as an emmenagogue. It is represented by gossypin; dose 0.1 every two hours.

phenic acid, administered hypodermically, gave complete control over the absorption of ptomaines; hence its great use in septicemia or blood-poisoning, etc. Now, combining Declat's nascent phenic acid with pilocarpine, and administering it hypodermically, is the remedy *par excellence*.

Going back to my case from which I have drifted to the medicine I gave (baptisia and arsenic iodide). I immediately wrote to a chemist in New York and instructed my druggist to order for me nascent carbolic or phenic acid. I commenced with 20 minims, hypodermically, in the loose tissue over the abdomen, increased it to 40 minims, continuing the arsenic iodide, and in the place of baptisia after the patient had taken it for three or four days, gave glycerinated nascent phenic acid 10 per cent, 20 drops in a half glass of water—a teaspoonful every hour. There was little effect seen after the first few injections, then the temperature was controlled, appetite was increased, the night-sweats lessened; and at the end of two weeks the sweats had entirely disappeared, the patient was able to sit up, and coughed less, with little expectoration. The patient gained ten pounds the first month, and had a ravenous appetite.

Treatment was continued for two months, but the injections diminished in frequency as the temperature was controlled. The patient is to-day a good, strong, healthy boy, with no symptoms of tuberculosis except a slight dullness remaining in the right infraclavicular region. Thus, I think a life has been saved by this remedy, also that it is superior to any other remedy yet discovered for this disease. I have used it in several

other cases with good results, and shall report the same.

If any physician has a bad case of diphtheria which resists antitoxin, let him give 120 drops (hypodermically) of nascent phenic acid, and glycerinated phenic acid internally. See Hughes' Therapeutics, page 124. He says carbolic acid is highly recommended by Davidson and Bahr. The latter has for the last two years used nothing but this medicine. Out of twenty-eight cases he has lost none. (Richard Hughes, London, England, 1877). We may see by the date that this is nothing new, but has been overlooked. What induced me to use phenic acid in diphtheria, was accidentally breaking the antitoxin bottle, I discovered a strong odor of carbolic acid. I inquired into the matter and learned that the manufacturer uses carbolic acid in the antitoxin to keep it from spoiling. I believe the action of the antitoxin is due to the carbolic acid contained. I have used phenic acid both as a prophylactic and curative agent in diphtheria, with nothing short of specific effect.

Six months ago I received a telegram to go to Long Grove to see a case of malignant diphtheria. My brother, Dr. M. C. Waggoner, was requested to go along with me. Not having any fluid antitoxin on hand, I told my brother I thought we would get better results with nascent phenic acid, since in diphtheria we have a poisoning of the system with the ptomaines of the Klebs bacillus, but no germs are absorbed into the system, simply the leucomaines and toxalbumins. He reluctantly consented to take a bottle of phenic acid and not order antitoxin.

We visited the patient, a man about

Gossypin is a stimulant diuretic, and useful in both amenorrhea and dysmenorrhea; dose 0.01 every hour till relieved.

Gossypin has been recommended in paresis of the bladder; and impotence, when dependent upon atony of the genito-urinary apparatus.

5 ft. 7 in. in height, weight 290, with diphtheria in its worst form. The patient had already received injections of antitoxin, twenty-four hours previously, without any appreciable effect; the membrane involved the throat, tonsils, palate, naso-pharynx and inside of cheeks. The patient was unable to swallow, breath very short and heart-action weak, pulse 140. Gave 120 minims hypodermically in the abdomen, and whisky *ad libitum*; returned home.

Next morning visited patient and repeated treatment. When we arrived home my father had ordered 4000 units antitoxin for us, said we were fooling with the life of a good man by our experiments, and gave us a good "calling down." Well, so be it, we again visited the patient, took the carbolated horse-serum along that he had ordered for us, found membrane all gone and the patient on the road to recovery. We did not use our horse-serum, and the patient made an uninterrupted recovery, with some paralysis of the larynx afterward, which responded to gelsemium.

The patient had been given up to die by a good physician, who treated him before we saw him, with antitoxin. Our experiment proved to be a God's blessing.

M. R. WAGGONER, JR., M. D.

DeWitt, Iowa.

—:o:—

I do not believe antitoxin is merely carboic acid, but that doesn't interfere with giving brother Waggoner space to state his case. The testimony for antitoxin is very strong, especially here in Chicago; and my personal acquaintance with the staff of the Health Office leads me to value their testimony highly. An-

titoxin has given the average physician about as good results as we get without it. Now, don't set that down to conceit. Strict attention to domestic hygiene, constant local antiseptic applications and support, did not originate with us.—ED.

### \*\*\* NOTES.

Your magazine has made a new man of me therapeutically. Jugulation is now the one word I conjure with (or by which I am conjured), and to this end the alkaloids, antiseptics and hypnotics (in the order named), have become supreme in my medical thinking. In every trial made during the past two months, accuracy of dose, certainty of results and almost instantaneous, certainly immediate, benefits have been the rule.

One example: A. J., 36, chronic neurasthenic, student, came down with *la grippe*, neuralgic pains all over, hemorrhoids developed the second day, temp. 103, pulse 107. Gave him 10 gr. Ka-Phenin, followed by 1-3 gr. podophyllin, and left him on aconitine gr. 1-134 and strychnine arsenate gr. 1-134, t. i. d.; also left usual zinc tannic ointment for external application to hemorrhoids.

Second morning: Temp. 98, pulse 79, neuralgia relieved, but hemorrhoids inflamed and enlarged. Gave him 5 gr. Ka-Phenin and left 5 more for evening. Kept up aconitine and strychnine arsenate, and ordered a bottle of Pavara pills (Topliff), t. i. d., and changed astringent ointment for Aseptinol.

Third morning: Temp. and pulse normal, stools natural, hemorrhoids disappearing and all pain gone. Stopped everything but strychnine arsenate, and in two days more I find patient up and well.

Guaiac is esteemed a specific for tonsillitis, if given before suppuration has occurred; dose 0.1 every hour.

The resin of guaiac is a strong stimulant diuretic; dose 0.1 every hour until the desired effect is obtained.

Neurasthenia seems cured, although I look for that back, as he is a mental driver. What would you give him to save him from neurasthenia? He turns out 6,000 words of original matter, in polished diction, every week; besides a lot of other miscellaneous intellectual work. Has formed the habit. He must think.

JAMES A. THOMS, M. D.

Medical Missionary.

Centreville, Mich.

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Make him go fishing.—Ed.

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#### METRITIS.

I have two parallel cases, women reaching the menopause, having the characteristic irregularity of menses, each patient weighing about 275 pounds. The uterus is very much engorged, the sound showing both to be six inches deep, canals straight, cervix in view of speculum, very large, red and ulcerous, bleeding at the least touch, endometritis of long standing, purulent discharge for two years, and after a vaginal cleansing douche is found a tenacious plug of transparent mucus that cannot be entangled and brought away by the use of forceps and cotton. Both patients have been going from one doctor to another, who have diagnosed the pains running up and down the whole course of the reproductive organs and seated in the back, as rheumatic and neuralgic; and given them medicine for such. Neither case had ever been examined for uterine troubles.

On first seeing either, the patient was abed on account of severe constant pain along the tubes and ovaries. As one

patient expressed it; "One end of the pain is in the uterus and the other in my back." In the beginning there was acceleration of pulse, temp. 99. In No. 1, I put the patient on Saline Laxative every morning, q. s.; strychnine arsenate gr. 1-30, 2; and phytolaccin gr. 1-6, 2; five times a day, at 6 a. m., 9 a. m., 12 m., 3 p. m. and 6 p. m.

Local treatment: No. 1. Hot water douche continued half an hour, as hot as could be borne with comfort, with a closed return-flow apparatus excluding air; after which injected Euarol m. xxx into the cervix, and placed a small cotton tampon against the cervix. The patient's pains increased for a few hours, and continued severe for 36 hours, when free menstruation came on and lasted five days. I then repeated the local treatment, and the Euarol seemed to increase the pain and irritate; and at the next treatment I substituted plain aristol, and applied it to the interior of the cervix by means of a blow-pipe.

The patient improved one day with another, and is now about her duties as landlady of a hotel, and feeling the best she has for a year and a half. She is now taking this treatment every third day, and on the two intervening takes the half-hour douche and a glycerin tampon. The organ is much depleted but is not normal yet, but is improving.

Case 2. I began exactly as in No. 1., with exactly the same experience. The Euarol seemed to increase the pains, and I was obliged to give a hypo, and in thirty-six hours free menstruation came on, lasting about five days. I used the Euarol once more with the same results, and then resorted to the aristol and blow-pipe, which I am using every third day. The patient is beginning to sit up

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Guaiac is an old-time remedy for the chronic forms of rheumatism and gout, and for syphilitic periostitis.

The effects of guaiac in tonsillitis are probably due to its local action on the throat as a germicide.



some. Neither of these patients was expecting the periods, as No. 1 had not menstruated in six months and No. 2 had menstruated only two weeks before.

I write this because of the similarity of the cases, and because I want to learn if others have had any such experience with Euarol. I have had most excellent results from its use in gonorrhea and uterine troubles, but I have had cases of both before this, that I could not use it in at all. I have one lady patient on whom it acts severely on every occasion I have used it, and that was several times; and I found I could not even use it in her case on a tampon. Can the editor or any of the CLINIC family suggest something better for my two patients?

I like to read other medical journals, but the CLINIC is the "real thing," for me; 1900 and 1901 are bound volumes in my library and I use them more than all my text-books put together.

In case No. 1, severe external piles came on just as my patient commenced getting better, so severe that we were obliged to drop all else for three or four days and put to our wits' end to make life endurable. Now, No. 2 was taken with severe external piles, nearly like No. 1, in every way, severity, duration, etc.

GUY L. LARAWAY, M. D.

Boyne Falls, Mich.

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From reports covering many hundreds of cases, I make out that in two per cent the fallopian tubes are pus-laden and patent, and injecting Euarol into the uterine cavity may force pus out into the pelvic cavity and set up local peritonitis. This is prevented by applying the Euarol on a cotton-wrapped probe.

Hamamelin has succeeded as a hemostatic for internal bleeding when ergot failed; dose 0.01 every half hour until bleeding ceases.

In about one-fifth of 1 per cent the Euarol excites uterine colic by its presence; as any other substance, including semen, may. The worst case of uterine colic I have ever known, came from an intrauterine application of carbolic acid and iodine. This was the greatest source of difficulty encountered by Gerard, in the impregnation of women by intrauterine injections of semen; and occasioned the invention of apparatus by which the quantity could be limited to 1-10 of a drop.

Query: When the uterus proves so rebellious to the reception and retention of its own special Nature-provided balm, can we feel surprise that the organ should occasionally reject any other substance?

In possibly 1-100 of 1 per cent the tissues decompose the Euarol, setting free iodine, which proceeds to exert a most amazing power of irritating. I once applied a little bit of euprophen to an anal fissure. The patient returned next day, raw from umbilicus to knees. Her daughter suffered the same way. Both were eczematous. Neither could use any form of iodine, locally or internally, without suffering toxic effects.

Now, because this small percentage of persons suffer from Euarol, this is no reason why others should be so deprived of its immense benefits, as the best local application yet devised for sore mucous surfaces and chronic catarrhs.—Ed.

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#### EPILEPSY.

Hale, strong man, 50, never sick; taken at 11 p. m., after retiring, with very short convulsion, coma, slow stertorous breathing, blue lips, congested face, loss of power over bladder and

For capillary oozing and the hemorrhages of bleeders, give hamamelin; 0.01 every fifteen minutes until the bleeding ceases.

bowels; slow, hard pulse; attack lasted twenty minutes. Came out alright, with no paralysis, but pulse up and some fever (slight), with weakness in limbs which soon passed away. Another doctor and myself gave it in as apoplexy and very likely to recur. In a week or so, being a hardworking man, he went back to his work on the railroad track. In about a month he had another spell, just after dropping off to sleep, about 11 p. m.; attack not quite so long, and came out all right again. He refrained from hard work but in four weeks had just had another attack, some time in the afternoon, and came out again without paralysis; symptoms same in all the attacks except the last two were shorter, and he did not lose power over his bowels but did over his bladder. He has not had any disease outside of this for many years, nor has he received any injury to the head. The urine has a little sugar, no albumin, about right every other way. When a boy he suffered from severe headaches but was cured in the course of a few years and has not been troubled since. I have made up my mind that epilepsy is at the bottom of this trouble, but strontium bromide and coal tar derivatives have not held off the last attack. I know of no cause why it should come on in this way, as his bowels, kidneys and mode of life have always been regular. But I have discarded apoplexy in my diagnosis since the second attack.

I have another case of epilepsy in a young man, 21. He was under different physicians since he was 2, up to about 3 years ago, when having received no benefit he turned to patent medicine men with no success. He finally used Herbetta Curine Co's tablets for epilepsy.

Hamamelin checks the passive form of menorrhagia and relieves the pangs of dysmenorrhea; dose 0.01 every quarter hour.

These he says held off the attacks for about two years. Lately they have been losing their effect, and he has been having more fits, with a great deal of pain in small of back, and knees aching so he could hardly get around for pain. He then came under my care and after a number of treatments with the static machine, the pains left him and he felt better. I put him on heavy doses of strontium iodide, along with fluid extracts of passion flower, horse nettle and scullcap. Under these his appetite and general health improved, but the fits got stronger and more often, so I advised him to again try the Herbetta Curine Co's medicine, and see if it would again help him and I have not heard from him since.

Now in all the works on nervous diseases, as well as those on general practice, including Gould and Pyle's Cyclo-pedia, they all point one to the bromides as our only hope, and then no hope of a cure.

What do these Herbetta tablets contain that we do not have in our medicine? Have you ever heard of the composition?

I find that the strontium iodide affects the stomach less than any of the other bromides, and since you recommended it some years ago I have used a great deal of it, and with satisfaction; indeed I seldom use the other bromides at all. I do not hear much said about santolin in these cases now, and nothing of osmic acid, which by some was claimed to be of value.

I may say for the benefit of my brothers, that for sore mouth, and ulceration or abrasion of any mucous membrane, I have found nothing to equal fluid extract of echinacea. It does seem to have

Hamamelin is a tonic in relaxed conditions of the genital organs, when it will even cause seminal emissions.

some special power over these membranes, and Ellingwood's praise of it deserves complete acceptance.

T. D. HULME, M. D.

Commerce, Ia.

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The case is epilepsy, but why should a man at his age be seized with epilepsy? You had better find out if he were not affected with syphilis in his early life. If so, the remedy is now mercury. If not, put him on a vegetarian diet, and give verbenin to full dosage. It would be wise to investigate fully the question of whether intestinal parasites of any kind are present in these cases.

In the second case, are the kidneys doing their full duty in the way of elimination? Of course all the books say, give bromides. They don't know of anything else, but we say to investigate, and find the cause. Circumcise if necessary, dilate the anal sphincter, and remove intestinal parasites. Have the eyes properly fitted, and in fact, neglect nothing which could possibly give rise to the trouble.

Can anyone tell us the composition of the nostrum named?—Ed.

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# MALARIA.

Dr. Van Dusen gives us some good things on the mosquito fad. His experience ought to cause some to think that they may be mistaken. I am living in a malarial district, where people have malarial fevers every year, winter and summer, and I have been bitten a few thousand times by mosquitoes of all sizes and ages; and yet I have not had a chill or malarial fever in twenty-seven years. I have ridden and driven

through and sometimes slept in the swamps of east Texas for seventeen years, in active practice where mosquitoes abound, and have had no chills or fever.

On one occasion while traveling through a lowland section, I with two others stopped at a wayside inn to spend the night. We retired about 9 o'clock. The mosquitoes began to sing and get uncomfortably close. I covered up head and heels, but being in August you may judge that I did not stay so long. In a half an hour I had a fever (mosquito fever), but there was no malaria about it and it was minus a chill. I fought mosquitoes until 12 o'clock and rolled out, could stand it no longer. I called up the proprietor and asked for a "smoke," and added that there were 40,000 mosquitoes more or less in that room. The old farmer brought in a large oven filled with corn cobs and placed fire beneath them, and the room soon filled with smoke; and those pestiferous insects left for parts unknown. I think I must have been bitten by every mosquito in that room, and the only fever I had was mosquito fever.

And now comes Dr. John Murdock, and says: "Nor as yet have we any knowledge as to how the malarial germs enter the blood." If Dr. Murdock will come south and keep his eyes open, he will soon see that the germ enters the system through drinking water oftener than any other way.

We have shallow wells in this country and during a dry summer there is but little malarial fever, but when we have a great deal of rain during summer here, the wells as a rule fill up with surface water, hence become impregnated with the poisons from poultry and barnyards,

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Hamamelin has the repute of a decongestive sedative in hemorrhoids and varicose veins; dose 0.01 every hour.

In all passive hemorrhages, where ergot and iron have proven useless, give hamamelin; 0.01 every hour until relieved.

and soon the doctor is needed to relieve some one and sometimes all the family, of malarial fevers, fluxes, typhoid fever, typho-malarial fevers, etc. During a drouth, water in the wells is low and comparatively pure, and good health is the result.

During the year 1900 the rain-fall here was very heavy, and but few escaped attacks of fever of some sort; while 1901 was what the people called a dry year, that is, the rainfall was very light, and there was but little sickness and that of a very light type. Mr. A. used water from a spring, had good health for two years, but the third year built a barn on the hillside just above the spring; it being a wet year his family had chills and fever, and flux, some of them down all the time. He used water from the spring five years, and sickness continued winter and summer. I showed him time after time the cause of the trouble, and finally he dug a well on higher ground some distance from his house, and he has lived there ten years since and the family has good health.

Mr. B's family during 1900, the wet year, had malarial fever continually. I was called to one of the family with malarial hematuria. Mrs. B. remarked: "The children have been sick all summer." I pointed to the well in the fowl yard and said: "Boil your drinking water and you will have little more trouble." She did so, and I have not been called to that family since the case of hematuria got well, eighteen months ago, for they have not been sick since.

I have watched this thing too long and closely to be fooled by the mosquito fad. Look to your drinking water for the cause of malarial hematuria, typhoid

In dysentery when the active inflammation has passed and bloody discharges continue, hamamelin will relieve.

fever, flux, and many other diseases. I have been "eaten bodatiously up" a few times by mosquitoes, and if there are any chills in the bite of the "varmint," I have so far missed them. There is fever but not of malarial origin.

If you are in doubt about the mosquito fever, come down into some of these southern Texas swamps and let a few hundred of these long-bill "gallinipers" bite you, and you will give it up, but there will be no chill about it.

G. W. WOODS, M. D.

Altonia, Texas.

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We may look on the mosquito-infection of malaria as proved beyond question; and if the Texan mosquito doesn't carry malaria, he is not an *Anopheles*. But is this the only way in which malaria is imparted? There's the question. —Ed.

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### PREJUDICE.

One little maxim in the Christmas number struck me forcibly as applying to the doctors, so prejudiced against the alkaloids and dosimetry: "Truth will give up her treasures to you, when you give up your prejudices to her." What a truism! How many truths are hidden from prejudiced minds?

Please, what do you think of the dry hot air apparatus, and to what cases is it most applicable?

W. T. HARGIS, M. D.

Derby, Ind.

—:o:—

The hot air apparatus is one of the greatest inventions of the day. Write to Betz for his literature on the sub-

In purpura hemorrhagica avoid iron, ergot and digitalin, but give hamamelin 0.01 hourly until the hemorrhage ceases.

ject. It suits so many things that nothing else reaches, that I would hardly know where to begin to tell you of its powers.—Ed.

## MALARIA.

I began with a chill and malarial fever, for the third winter. I treated the fever promptly with calomel and eliminants, defervescent in the febrile stage and quinine arsenate in the intermission. Venturing out a little early, I developed bronchitis, which has proven quite embarrassing. During the day there is little trouble, but as the nights grow cold, sneezing and coughing, with pharyngeal irritation set in; and are only relieved by the application of argentic nitrate and renewal of fire. I should not have tried to winter here, knowing so well the effect of cold in past winters. If any of you can suggest treatment for chronic pharyngitis, other than removal to southern California, now is the auspicious season, as everything is encased in ice and likely to be for a few weeks.

Dr. G. W. Varnum writes from San Diego that it is there never too hot and never too cold, no malaria, no climatic diseases; oranges, lemons and tomatoes grow and blossom all the year, while grapes, peaches and all subtropical fruits abound. Oh, I sigh for its embrace, but sigh apparently it must be. Guess I will have to get Betz' hot air chamber and slip into winter quarters.

Many young people seek the embrace as an expression of affection, just as innocent of the damaging effect of excess as two young kittens. When our school physiologies set forth in plain language the different modes of genesis adopted

In phlebitis, hamamelin probably has more effect in contracting the swollen veins than any other remedy known to science.

by nature, as exigencies demand—and dwell upon the favoring influence of repression and restraint, as practised by the farmer and horticulturist, we shall hear less about the God-given faculty and know more of life on a less sensual plane. The creature man should have higher mental culture; nothing should pass with him but what purest science inculcates. As much as nature has placed in our hands for our own advancement, it is humiliating to see the mass of animality around us. Let the profession lead in every possible moral and intellectual advance, and there will be more happy people with whom to associate.

JAS. H. CRAIN, M. D.

Beechwood, Ill.

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In chronic pharyngitis, Euarol, salt gargles, sanguinarine and potassium bichromate, very rarely fail when employed understandingly.—ED.

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## SCARLATINA.

You say it is a pleasure to have and treat scarlet fever with the alkaloids, as compared with the old plan. This may be a true statement, but I sometimes wonder what you would have done if you had a case like one I had recently.

Girl, 4, fever 106, pulse 180, low muttering delirium, throat greatly swollen outside, tonsils nearly meeting, swallowing with great difficulty, a fine rash all over the body. Had been taken with vomiting Monday night (this was Friday night), and had vomited nearly everything taken since. I left her Trinity granules, given according to the Shaller rule; calcium sulphide gr. i

In all cases showing sluggish venous circulation, hamamelin is the direct remedy; dose 0.01 every hour while awake.



every five hours; spray of  $H_2O_2$  for throat and nose, cold sponge baths and carbolyzed vaselin anointing.

The next day the fever was down a little, but other ways the child was no better and vomited all nourishment. I saw the child was not getting good care, as her mother was getting worn out, and Monday had a trained nurse put on, who gave better care and treated the throat better. But the child had the greatest difficulty in swallowing, most of the fluid coming back through the nose.

Wednesday we had to resort to rectal feeding and stimulation, giving 4 oz. peptonized milk and two teaspoonfuls of brandy every 4 to 6 hours. All medicines had to be given hypodermically as the child would fight every attempt to give anything by mouth and could not breathe at all through the nose. I was called in the night, as the nurse thought she was dying, found temp. 106.5, pulse hardly perceptible, heart weak and irregular, rash receded and patient comatose. I gave hypos of glonoin gr. 1-80, and strychnine gr. 1-60, and ordered a tub of hot mustard water gotten ready. The heart reacted from the hypo and we placed the child in a hot mustard bath for six minutes, and she revived wonderfully; the rash came out thickly and she seemed much brighter.

The next night I was called again, fever 106, pulse irregular but bounding. I gave her a hypo of pilocarpine gr. 1-16, and she was soon perspiring freely. This seemed to reduce the fever more than anything else and it never went as high again. We had tried the Trinity, sponging, cold packs and ice jacket for fever; but it reduced it only for the time being. She seemed much brighter and more rational after the pilo-

carpine and I think would have lived if she could have taken food by mouth. We gave food by rectum and heart-tonic granule hypos, but she died from exhaustion the following Wednesday.

If we can learn anything from our failures I want to. I want to know what you would have done in the above case.

I see in the December CLINIC that you have made a mistake in regard to the medical practice laws of Vermont and R. I., both of which now require an examination from anyone desiring to practise there. You speak of boldine. What is it?

I like the alkaloids. They have come to stay. I saw a case this morning, an old lady, 77, threatened with pneumonia, temp. 103.4, pulse 108; to-night at 5.30 temp. 100.6, pulse 78. The Trinity and bryonin granules did it, also expectorant granules and a flaxseed and onion poultice to chest. Now don't hold up both hands at the last, for I know they do good in some cases.

E. C. BULLARD, M. D.

Jamestown, R. I.

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You got that case when desperate. If you have Waugh's Treatment of the Sick, and will turn to the article on Diphtheria, you will find the thorough and effective treatment of the nose and throat there laid down, is what I would have used in the case you describe. While you treated the case correctly, I think from your description that the local treatment was not sufficiently energetic.

Boldine was recently described in a CLINIC article, which contained all that is known concerning it up to date.

One word in regard to that scarlet fever case. I have never known such

Hamamelin bears the same relation to the venous system that ergotin and digitalin do to the arterial system.

In chronic catarrh of the nose, mouth, throat or larynx, with thickened membrane and free secretion, give hamamelin.

a case, where the hygiene of the house was not very bad indeed, and attending to it was followed by relief in the symptoms.—Ed.

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**AGUE.**

I cured a tertian ague of twelve months' standing with quinine arsenate every hour while awake. We had all tried the old plan and failed.

EZRA PETERS, M. D.

Brownfield, Ill.

—:o:—

With calomel and sulphocarbolates, quinine arsenate and berberine, the lot of the malarial plasmodium is not a happy one.—Ed.

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**PNEUMONIA.**

As to experience with the alkaloids, I will report just one case. It will explain it all to the profession, and especially to the doubting Thomases or Mossbacks, that the little fellows will do to rely on.

April 17, 1901, called to a case of catarrhal pneumonia. Lady, 74, temp. 103.5, pulse 140, resp. 40, speech just a whisper, dullness all over right chest, lower chest-wall recession, sunken intercostal spaces, inspiration short and imperfect, expiration noisy and prolonged, the large bubbling rales as bad as ever heard, too weak to spit, expectoration swallowed.

Treatment: Flushed the stomach and bowels, reduced fever with small and often repeated doses of Defervescent Compound. Remained at house till temp. went down to 101. Gave freely stimulants and Triple Arsenates with Nuclein, covered chest with silk jacket

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In chronic genito-urinary catarrhs with thickened membrane and free mucous or purulent secretion, give hamamelin.

and dry heat as hot as could be borne. Left patient on Defervescent Compound, 4 to 6 doses per day, as required to control fever; Triple Arsenates with Nuclein 10 daily; Heart-tonic, No. 248, two, three times a day; Trophonine, beef-juice, whisky and broths for food.

April 18. Some improvement as to fever, pulse and respiration. Reduced Heart-tonic to one three times a day. No change in pain, left codeine to be used as necessary for pain; no change in rest of treatment. Husband asked me as to the chances to save her life, but as she was so low I could not give him any encouragement. Starting to leave, when the nurse cautioned me that I should tell him how low the patient was, so he could send for his people. My reply was: "Death and I are enemies. I will tell him to send when I see fit."

April 19. Called by telephone from patient's husband, a shock to me, as I expected him to announce her death—was afraid to listen, but asked him in a firm tone of voice: "How is your wife?" "She appears to be much better; has slept five hours, no fever to speak of, cough easy and loose, breathing improved, very little pain on chest and asked for something to eat."

Say: Brothers! Of course you do not know the circumstances of this case. It is a daily occurrence to hear that she or he is very much improved, but circumstances that I cannot mention on account of space and time add 50 per cent to the weight. She is or seems to be, much better. Place yourself at that telephone in my slippers. I took it all in; did not say anything excepting not to send for his folks, because the surprise was so great I could not make up my

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Preparations of hamamelin made from the dry root are inert, unless there happens to be a little tannic acid present.

mind what to say without letting him know of my surprise.

The above treatment was continued, with the addition of codeine gr.  $\frac{1}{2}$  each, to be given as indicated. Now, mind, no change in treatment until recovery, only gradually reduced dosage or quantity, patient 74 years of age. Discharged patient four weeks after date, in much better shape than she was before sickness.

Now my dear friend Mossback, what would you with a case like it? Would you do as my predecessor did—say, “well her time has come, I did all I could and all that could be done. She must die?” What drug or treatment do you lay it to? The Triple Arsenates with Nuclein, the Heart-tonic, the little soldiers that are called Defervescent Comps. I also added two grains of pure nuclein to each dose of the pills for ten days.

This lady is living to-day, 75 years old, and does her own work. Address her Mrs. J. S. Judson, Kanopolis, Kans. Write to her and be convinced. There are many symptoms and conditions connected with this that have not been mentioned, to save space and time, but I will say that it was a case as near the “happy hunting grounds,” as I want to see.

This case being one of the worst the profession ever meets, I give it for illustration of success. I have the same success with other death-dealing affections. I could give you dozens of cases of membranous croup, typhoid fever, scarlatina, smallpox; and in fact any of the death-dealing diseases that are the cause of my gray hairs, I now meet with full confidence instead of a quiver, the thought of his or her death, and what undertaker to recommend. I

In chronic metritis with subinvolution the uterine tissues may be condensed by giving ergotin, a granule every two hours.

meet them with a smile, confidence, influence and cure.

The only fault I can find in my experience with the little pets is this: I find that I have to leave too many different packages, which is rather difficult, as so many cannot have special nurses, etc., but this can be endured; where in the old way one-half dozen or more drugs can be mixed in one bottle and given accordingly. This will be overcome as we become better acquainted with the physiologic action and the results to be expected.

In conclusion I will enter a plea for the support by all honest brothers of the profession, for the upholding of the good work already done, the continuing of the same, and further advancement for the welfare of the profession as well as of humanity.

H. C. MAYER, M. D.

Ellsworth, Kans.

—: O:—

Dr. Mayer is deservedly not ashamed of his case. Pneumonia is dangerous always, especially in the aged; and a very bad attack in a person over 70 is usually a case for the undertaker.—ED.

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#### PNEUMONIA.

I practise in the mountains of North Carolina. We have plenty of pneumonia, and for three seasons have had an unusual amount of typhoid fever. I have successfully carried 49 cases through, losing one, and with this the nurse did not do her duty.

I use a great deal of alkaloidal medication, making the CLINIC and the remedies it advocates my main partners. Especially in one case, a child with

Very often in cases of uterine atony no impression whatever will be made upon any malady affecting it until ergotin has been given.

double pneumonia, were the good effects of veratrine seen.

I think very much of the foot-notes, and the News, Notes and Notions in the January CLINIC are especially interesting. My work has gradually run into obstetrics, making the articles on "Love and Sexuality" especially interesting.

I delivered a white woman of twins, of different sex, color and age. One was a white boy, at the eighth month, the other a girl, a mulatto, at full term. I afterwards obtained a minute history of the woman's life, which fully corroborated my diagnosis.

G. E. FLOWERS, M. D.

Granite Falls, N. C.

—:o:—

Wouldn't the physicians of the German Hospital of Philadelphia be pleased, could they record a mortality of only two per cent in pneumonia, even with all the advantages they possess?—Ed.

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### SCARLET FEVER.

In scarlet fever sponge the whole surface of the body daily with mercury bichloride solution, one to one thousand, until desquamation ceases. This will render quarantine unnecessary, and is the proper means of stamping out an epidemic.

H. P. PORTER, M. D.

Ex-Health Officer.

City of Port Arthur, Texas.

—:o:—

You can do this and still use modern medicine—aconitine, sulphocarbolates and nuclein. But watch the throat and clean up the premises.—Ed.

Leucorrhœa frequently depends upon relaxation of the uterus, vagina and other pelvic tissues, when ergotin is indicated.

### PNEUMONIA.

I have lately handled two cases of pneumonia that maintained fever fluctuating from 106.5 to 104 degrees for eight days. They were infants of 18 and 9 months respectively. In both I used the Trinity and Defervescent Comp., with atropine and sp. tr. of echinacea. I used the alkaloids every fifteen to thirty minutes throughout the fever. To the 18-month's child I gave strychnine arsenate gr. 1-7 in twenty-four hours. For a few days the child was rather stiff. This was given when on the sixth and seventh days the fever was 105, and veratrine, aconitine and digitalin were given proportionally. All the time castor oil and sodium phosphate were given hourly and eight to ten evacuations occurred daily. The children were fat as butter at the start and recovered without very great loss of flesh. Every thirty-six hours 2 grains of calomel were given. These cases were not aborted and were thus rather exceptional. Both the children came down with convulsions and 106.5 rectal temperature. Poultices were used at the last, but I am at a loss to know whether they do any good. In high altitudes such cases always died. It was there I used oiled silk jackets to advantage. Yet I seem to have as good luck on the straight alkaloidal and saline treatment.

From Finley Ellingwood's valuable Therapeutics I learned the use of echinacea, and I am sure it is the thing. It stands to reason that I used calcium sulphide in these cases; any reader of the CLINIC knows how to use that in fevers, particularly pneumonia.

I have lately had cases of infants and

Atony of the bladder, the result of chronic catarrh, is often relieved by ergotin, which is a useful adjuvant also in senile atony.

children under 6 years, with temperature from 104 to 106 per rectum. A little bloody sputa in one case but none in others. The fever would maintain above 104 for 48 hours, in spite of heroic treatment with granules and saline, then fluctuate from 101.5 to 105 for a few days, and then settle at normal after sickness of a week or ten days. These cases I treated with Dosimetric Triad every fifteen minutes, with a dose rarely omitted; and Defervescent Compound, plus glonoin and hyoscyamine. With the patient's weight as numerator and 120 as denominator, I reckoned the dose thus: For a 20-pound baby I gave 1-6 the adult dose, and with this dose fever for 24 hours fluctuated from 104 to 106 in some cases, and from 102 to 104.5 in others, but did not go down till it was good and ready, and then there was quite a bit of fooling in the fall.

These patients had cough, plenty of respiratory noise and activity, pulse bounding and face flushed. I might call these cases *grippe*, but as pneumonia is the danger-line of *grippe*, I prefer to let them go as cases of broncho-pneumonia. So far I have lost none of these cases, and in no case have I used any of the coal-tar products.

Say, Mr. Editor and others, what do you say to the wisdom of downing these high fevers with Antikamnia, Phenacetin, Thermol, etc.?

The country doctor finds large family, busy parents, and children that have never learned to mind. It is pneumonia. We direct for the child, 5 years old, Saline Laxative every two hours. We give at first call calomel and soda (including gr. iij of the calomel). We add 16 Trinity granules and 16 veratrine to 8 oz. of water, rendered sweet with

sycose. Temp. per rectum is 105, pulse 160. This 5-year-old child can stand  $\frac{1}{4}$  the adult dose, thus I give the above prescription a teaspoonful every fourth hour. I also give calcium sulphide 1-6 gr. every thirty minutes.

These are my staples in the treatment of pneumonia; however, I use apomorphine, glonoin and hyoscyamine also, adding a few granules of each as indicated, or as I take the notion. I do not forget the flavoring, and often this medicine is taken willingly in hot water; but after a time it gets monotonous, and this is what the doctor hears oftentimes when he calls again: "We kept up that medicine half the night pretty regularly, and we thought the child was getting worse, and we stopped it."

I find that the child has a temperature of 104.5 degrees, after 12 hours, and I scold about the way they have neglected the medicine; and for the next twelve hours I call three or four times, and watch so closely that the medicine is given, sometimes with considerable difficulty, and the temperature falls to 103.5, even though 35 doses have been given in twelve hours. Now right here I want to ask a question: Should I add more aconitine and veratrine to the above? Temperature is going down too slowly. I observe the effects of strychnine, and I use less strychnine; still in spite of this frequent medication of aconitine and veratrine, that child's fever does not fall to 100 for from 2 to 5 days; for I cannot be around every two to three hours, to see that there is no let-up in the use of the medicine. However, I don't let them die, unless the parents chance to be the kind that the kids can rule, and I get stalled in the use of the alkaloids.



Since ergotin reduces the size of an enlarged uterus, it should have the same effect in enlargement of the analogous prostate.

Berberine in overdoses causes such powerful contraction of the spleen, as to occasion its rupture, with death from hemorrhage.



Now for cases like these I want some light, that will enable me to use the above treatment every one to two hours, in larger doses, safely. A few times I have ventured to give to a 5-year-old child Dosimetric Trinity No. 1, every 2 or 3 hours. Good results have followed, but I want to hear from others before making these ventures frequently. Sometimes the baby has a temperature of 105, and away out on a ranch, 5 miles from the next house and 15 miles from the doctor. There is not help enough to keep up a fifteen-minute administration of medicine very long. Then is the time that I fill the rectum full of glycerin, and wash the bowels out with soap suds. I give Trinity and veratrine up to top-notch, and deal out a dose of calomel gr. 3 to 5, and wait 3 or 4 hours to watch the case. When the calomel is well on the road I begin the use of Saline Laxative, or sodium phosphate, sometimes half to one dram every hour, and in certain cases I have given 3 drams of sodium phosphate in solution to a child of 3 years in 30 hours, and came out triumphant.

But oh, the warfare with that child! Often the tablespoon that holds a dram of sodium phosphate in solution is turned up edgeways, until the child must swallow to breathe. After a time, taste matters not; the child fights medicine and everything else. The CLINIC Editor will tell me I should have given the Laxative. However, sodium phosphate costs ten cents per lb. and the Saline Laxative costs 80 cents, and I use both; but for the no-pay and poor-pay practice the doctor must figure on things, or he will go under. If he loses one of those patients he don't hear or feel the last of it for ten years. If he

loses it, however, nine times out of ten it is due to the fact that so many parents lack the ability to command their children, and among the poor this deficiency is very marked. Such parents would be a splendid harvest for a wide-awake, up-to-date fool-killer. The force that they lack the doctor must supply, and oh, what a sense of relief it is to have a good nurse at hand, to carry out directions without adding unasked observations.

C. E. BOYNTON, M. D.

Los Banos, Cal.

—:o:—

I am partial to painting the chest with iodine and applying hot mush jackets, or fomentations, in all infantile pneumonias; also using 10-grain quinine suppositories. Besides, it is not enough to empty the bowels, though that doctrine is sedulously preached. "The best intestinal antiseptics are by calomel and salines," appears many times. I deny it. The effect of an antiseptic after such complete removal of accumulated debris is as necessary as scalding a flower-pot after the earth has been emptied out, before fresh earth is put in for a new tenant plant. So far I have not had occasion to resort to the coal tars, but would not hesitate to do it when emptying and antiseptics were thorough, if the temperature center continued crazy. Yes, sodium phosphate is cheap—if you do not count the cost of fighting the child to get it down.—ED.

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I received *The Surgical Clinic* the 15th inst. and am well pleased with the make-up. It fills a want in every day's surgical work of ordinary cases.

G. W. STEPHENS, M. D.

Montgomery City, Mo.

Berberine does not cause contraction of the blood-vessels but of the tissues, while ergotin contracts both.

Ergotin has proved an effective hemostatic in all forms of internal hemorrhage, especially that of the uterine fibroids.

**DIABETES.**

Have you any knowledge of the action of berberine in diabetes mellitus? I have been using it on a case for the past three weeks, in conjunction with other measures usually adopted in such cases, with the most marvelous results. There was the most prompt subsidence of symptoms I have ever observed in so marked a case. The thirst subsided entirely. The urine fell in quantity from three quarts or more, usually more, to about three pints; s. g. from 1035 to 1020, sugar to a mere trace. Dyspnea and a troublesome cough, that had worried the patient and her doctor all summer, were promptly relieved. The cause of the trouble had not been discovered and cough syrups only aggravated the symptoms. The waxen, anemic complexion has changed to a healthy pink. The skin has become moist and soft.

Had berberine anything to do with bringing about the change? I never judge from hasty conclusions, but the prompt change in this case has been a great surprise to me. I have seen nothing on the subject, and used the drug not empirically but as a result of its reported physiologic action, and my own theory of the disease.

J. A. WEITZ, M. D.

Montpelier, O.

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Your use of berberine is new to me. Let others try it.—Ed.

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**LOCATION FILLED.**

Receiving over sixty letters in regard to location here, I request you to announce in your next that the place is

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In chronic constipation with atony of the intestinal muscles and dilatation, ergotin is a useful remedy.

filled. It is quite a task to answer so many.

R. FITZGERALD.

Elmore, Ala.

—:O:—

If you announce anything in the CLINIC that people want, you might as well get ready to answer letters.—Ed.

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**PNEUMONIA.**

I really like the principle of Alkalometry, and only in the last ten days have seen two cases of pneumonia aborted or cut short, under the use of active persistent antiphlogistic treatment, pushed to effect, no child play.

1. Boy, 7, pulse 120, respiration 36, pain over right lung, temp. 103, moderate dullness, a few fine crepitant rales, cough frequent and painful. Aconitine in usual doses, calomel in small frequent repeated doses. Next day patient very much improved and on the day following was convalescent, needing no more attention.

2. Confederate veteran, 58, poor health, was seized Tuesday night with chills, pain in right lung over apex. Next day pulse 104, temp. 103, resp. 36, dullness over apex, fine crepitant rales distinct and marked, rusty sputum. Aconitine on the first day, afterwards aconitine, digitalin and strychnine arsenate, with calomel and Dover's powder for relief of pain, hot turpentine stupes over seat of inflammation, with a nutritious diet. On the fifth day temp. subnormal, pulse 76, and abatement of all the symptoms; since which time patient has rapidly convalesced.

Some will say: "A natural crisis not due to treatment;" but why was it that

Ergotin so powerfully contracts the uterine vessels that it may choke off the blood-supply of fibroids, causing their death.

under the usual treatment, stimulants and good food, allowing the disease to proceed as it felt disposed, I had so few early crises in this disease, and almost all running a short course under the plan of treatment pursued by the Alkalometrists? An active antiphlogistic treatment, but so well held under control by small, often-repeated doses, that harm or alarming results cannot ensue.

W. H. THOMAS, M. D.

Steele's Tavern, Va.

—:o:—

After reading of the management of pneumonia by some obscure country doctor, read in the public press of the celebrated men treated by the great city men, who don't believe in antiseptis or alkaloids.—Which would you prefer to treat you if you were down with pneumonia yourself?—Ed.

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#### ATOMIZERS.

I beg leave to differ with you as to hand-atomizers. I have used them fifteen years. They are a constant source of annoyance, and very expensive because they soon become useless. During four years' practice in Louisville I used a compressed air apparatus, and believe they are cheaper in the long run. They are beyond question more efficient.

You seem disposed to smile at my pecan treatment for acid indigestion. I have just cured one of the worst cases I ever had. For twenty years he had been a perfect martyr. The pecans did the work, no trouble after the first day; no restrictions as to diet, but a man is not expected to make a hog of himself.

I have had as yet no trouble with gout. After the first few days the patient does not care for much other food,

the nuts appearing to supply abundant nourishment.

Theory? Nuts are a highly dynamized nourishment belonging to the positive class, i. e., complete in itself. They contain diastase in a latent form, and there must also be a certain principle of life, the soul of the future tree. As the nuts are eaten raw, perhaps these principles not being destroyed by cooking are promptly appropriated by the starving organism of the dyspeptic, and swell the sum of his vital energy.

F. E. BURGEVIN, M. D.

Spiro, Ind. Ter.

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You are mistaken, I don't smile a bit over the pecan treatment. I am going to try it myself.

As to the hand atomizers. I prefer one that works by the foot, made by the Bristol Myers Co., N. Y. Of course if I were rich enough I would get a Truax Multiple, or one of the other compressed air outfits.

I think possibly the benefit of the pecan treatment may be due to the development of saliva by chewing. One of my students cured himself by chewing gum after every meal. You say, a man is not expected to make a hog of himself. There you give yourself away, Doctor, and show your exceeding youth. Most men make hogs of themselves on every possible occasion, and you can count on that, unless you know to the contrary. Do you know that in your theory you come exactly to—what? Why Nuclein, the active principle of life, and found in the germ of every seed.

What is a dynamized nourishment?

—Ed.

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Hematuria dependent upon relaxation, either renal or vesical, is promptly relieved by the oil of erigeron.

When ergotin in full dose is given to a patient suffering with acne, rosacea or urticaria, the affection disappears temporarily.

**VERATRUM VIRIDE FOR PUPERAL CONVULSIONS.**

A negro girl, 13 years old, was having a convulsion. I let her inhale chloroform and then got my hypo ready. Pulse 110. I gave her ten drops of Norwood's tincture veratrum viride, also morphine gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$  and atropine gr. 1-150. She was not in labor. Her pulse soon was 90. I remained several hours, and decided to leave, as all her pains had ceased. I gave the old midwife 15 drops of veratrum viride, and told her if the girl had any more spasms to give her half, and repeat in an hour; and to give her a tablespoonful of salts in the morning. She had one spasm two hours after I left. Next day the patient was doing nicely. I told them to give salts every morning till the child was born. Her pulse that morning was 74.

A week later I delivered her of a dead child, without any more trouble. She had no more convulsions and made a rapid recovery.

I give veratrum the credit. My treatment used to be chloroform, morphine, chloral and the bromides, and I have used pilocarpine and purgatives, but never had anything to act as nicely as veratrum. It certainly acted nicely in this case. I think it is the next thing to bleeding. Doctors used to bleed too much, now they don't bleed enough.

W. G. SHAW, M. D.

Fontcol, N. C.

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Veratrum is good, but it is exactly represented by veratrine, which has all the advantage the alkaloids possess in other cases. The fact is that veratrum is retained in use solely on the continued

excellence, reliability and uniformity of Norwood's tincture. Were the profession to depend on the official tincture, as made by Thomas, Richard and Henry, veratrum would long since have become obsolete.—Ed.

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**ALKALOMETRY.**

You say that alkalometry is the greatest advance in medicine since vaccination; and I must say that I fully agree with you. My attention was first called to it by a patient in New York, who presented me with a copy of Castro's work. I used the French granules obtained from Fougere & Co., for several years, and the more I used them and the better I understood the system the more I liked it, for the greater was my success in curing diseases; and that is after all the main object in practising medicine. I am really getting so that it is awkward to write a prescription, and yet in spite of that I am a much better doctor, i. e., I cure my cases quicker and better than ever before.

I have abandoned many former ideas. I treat inflammations alike, wherever found. Whooping-cough gets well like any other infectious disease, and in a reasonable period instead of enduring weeks or months. So with typhoid fever, and I might add that the other curable diseases are treated in like manner. I am glad to know that other members of the profession are taking hold of this method of administering medicines, and that it is spreading rapidly.

ARTHUR G. ALLAN, M. D.

Butte, Montana.

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Diurnal enuresis, dribbling of urine from feebleness of the vesical sphincter, is promptly relieved by erigeron.

When gleet persists through an atonic condition of the tissues, erigeron furnishes the necessary stimulus to induce cure.

# AMONG The BOOKS

*International Clinics*, Vol. III. Eleventh series, 1901. J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia, 1901. Price, \$2.00.

We have often had the pleasure in this office to review the quarterly volumes of this and previous series. The present volume contains very valuable articles on therapeutics, general medicine, neurology, surgery, eye and throat diseases and one on laboratory methods. There is not an article in this volume that does not bring something useful and new to the practising physician by which he can profit. The first article on phototherapy after Finsen's method, by Dr. Valdemar Bie, the laboratory assistant of Finsen, with its illustrative plates and figures, is a most valuable addition to medical knowledge. Phototherapy is not a fad for a day, but a scientific and well-tested method of therapeutics, and no honest wide-awake physician can afford to be uninformed about it.

*Atlas and Epitome of Special Pathologic Histology*. By Docent Dr. Hermann Durck. Edited by Ludvig Hekten, M. D. Vol. II.—Liver; Urinary Organs; Sexual Organs; Nervous System; Skin; Muscles; Bones. With 123 colored illustrations on 60 lithographic plates and 192 pages of text. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders & Co., 1901. Cloth, \$3.00, net.

The physician who from the symptoms and appearances of a patient diagnoses his disease, will (if he is not of the school that taught him the doctrine of 'This is good for that symptom and that is good for this symptom' all of which is printed for him on the label of the medicine-bottle issued from that school's special pharmacists)—desire to know also the abnormal state of those parts which deprives his patient of the ease of life and gives him a disease. He who belongs to no school because all schools belong to him, needs good pathologic manuals to refresh his memory of things seen in the autopsy room, or in the lecture room. The above suggested itself to the writer of these lines when the book in the title came to his desk for review. All Saunders' Medical Hand Atlases, many of which have been reviewed in the *CLINIC*, deserve such a meed of praise as the limited space here prevents to adequately express. And the volume before us equals its predecessors in accuracy, beauty of delineation, and usefulness for ready and handy reference. There is nothing like these faithful pathology pictures that can, together with symptoms, give the studious physician such a complete picture of the disease to which he is called upon to administer the proper remedies. There



are many books which the physician ought to have; these book atlases he must have.

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*The Practice of Obstetrics.* By American authors. Second edition. Octavo, 763 pages, 441 engravings and 21 colored plates. Edited by Charles Jewett, M. D. Publishers: Lea Bros. & Co. Cloth, \$5.00.

This is the most extensive, minute and best-illustrated book on all and every point in obstetrics to be found in the English language, and it is doubtful too whether it has its equal in any other. The editor has done well not to have undertaken the whole of the work himself, but associated with him so many living and active obstetricians; and Americans at that, who for the present are in the habit of summing up concentratedly the useful knowledge to be gathered on their specialty the world over. The plates and figures in black and in colors deserve the highest praise. With this book in his library the physician will have all that is desirable to know on the subject, and on things somewhat remotely connected with it. And the price, considering quantity and quality, is a marvel. May it have the largest sale of any book on this very important part of medical practice.

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*Human Physiology.* By Joseph Howard Raymond, M. D. Second edition. Octavo, 668 pages, 443 illustrations, 12 in colors, and 4 full-page lithographic plates. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders & Co., 1901. Cloth, \$3.50, net.

We have had the pleasure of reviewing in these pages "An American

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Hemorrhoids like other chronic passive dilations have been completely cured by oil of erigeron given chronically.

Text-Book of Physiology," in two volumes, published by the same house. We wondered why it should publish another book on the same subject, and so soon. But examining carefully the volume before us we soon discovered its greater value for the student of medicine; not that this volume omits anything that any physician must know, but the subjects are presented more suitably for the beginner. And yet we notice something in this book, which we did not find in the other volumes: We refer to the subject of the voice. On the alcohol subject the author keeps the happy mean which science dictates equally against the fanatic and the sot. The mechanical and illustrative parts of the book deserve high commendation. We expect this edition to be extensively adopted in the medical schools of this and other English-speaking countries.

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*A Text-Book of Obstetrics.* By Barton Cooke Hirst, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics in the University of Pennsylvania. Third edition, thoroughly revised and enlarged. Royal octavo, 873 pages, 704 illustrations, many in colors. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders & Co., 1901. Cloth, \$5.00, net.

This valuable work impresses us as the product of an original observer and thinker. This is much to say in our day of specialisms, to whose authority as a shield certain self-deficient book-makers, I was almost going to say "bookwrights," find it so convenient to appeal. Well, "one hand washes the other," or—makes it dirty too. It is refreshing to read this original book and look at and study its many original illustrations. We were glad to notice the author's statement from his experience

Chronic enlargement of the tonsils has completely disappeared under the continued administration of oil of erigeron.

as to the independence of impregnation from menstruation, and this from ovulation, a fact to which a certain entire race bears witness, and yet their testimony was hitherto either unknown or left unregarded. We take pleasure in commending this fine volume to both beginners and old practitioners of medicine, for its original, comprehensive and reliable teachings, as well as its splendid mechanical and artistic execution.



*Microbes and Health.* By Samuel J. Wilson, M. D. Published by the author, 1901. Place and price not given, but it is printed by the Robert Smith Printing Co., Lansing, Mich.

This is a small octavo of 230 pages, and forms the "*alteram partem*," which he that chooses may hear what is said by the author against the theory, that microbes are the cause of disease. The author promises to give a "rational cause of disease." There is not and there never has been a truth that was not opposed, or an error that has not been accepted. And this little book is a demonstration of it.



*Atlas and Epitome of Bacteriology.* By Professor Dr. K. B. Lehmann and R. O. Neumann. Edited by George H. Weaver, M. D. In two volumes. Part I, 632 colored figures on 69 lithographic plates. Part II, 511 pages of text, illustrated. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders & Co., 1901. Cloth, \$5.00, net.

This edition of the well-known work by Lehmann and Neumann, is far more extensive than the one we have known from the edition by the Wm. Wood Co., in 1897. What strikes one specially in this work is the candidness of the



When the symptoms of spinal irritation indicate chronic congestion from relaxation, give oil of erigeron.

authors. You get from them the latest known as well as the latest doubted. They act on the principle that "absolute frankness is an advantage, even if thereby the dogmatic sharpness of the statements should sometimes suffer." Bacteriology has not come yet to a finality, and what the scientific physician wants is to know the ascertained facts in this great help to diagnosis, and prophylaxis too. The mechanical and artistic execution of the work is as fine as the other hand-atlases issued by Saunders & Co.



*Modern Obstetrics: General and Operative.* W. A. Newman Dorland, A. M., M. D. Second edition, rewritten and greatly enlarged. Octavo, 797 pages, with 201 illustrations. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders & Co., 1901. Cloth, \$4.00, net.

This work, published by the same house and dedicated to the author of the book preceding this one in review, has merits of its own. The illustration preceding this one in review, has merits of its own. The illustrations are fewer, the diction more condensed, but as a guide for the beginner, or as a refreshing of the memory and amplifying of the knowledge of the older practitioner, this work is highly recommendable.



*A Practical Manual for Workers in Pathological Histology*, including Directions for the Performance of Autopsies and for Clinical Diagnosis by Laboratory Methods. By Frank P. Mallory, A. M., M. D. Second edition. Octavo, 432 pages, 137 illustrations. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders & Co., 1901. Cloth, \$3.00, net.

This must prove itself a very useful

Physostigmine acts as a tonic to muscular fiber everywhere, voluntary and involuntary; dose 0.00025, two to seven times daily.

book for the up-to-date physician in city or country practice. The first 69 pages on proper autopsy-making are very good, and will save many a good physician the chagrin of having done that duty clumsily. The laboratory part begins elementarily enough, and proceeds far enough for every practical purpose, and even a little further.

That urinalysis is left out from this edition, is not to be regretted; as this subject has long since escaped the limits of a mere section.



*A Treatise on Pharmacy for Students and Pharmacists.* By Chas. Caspari, Jr. Second edition, revised and enlarged, 301 cuts. Lea Bros Co., \$4.50.

An invaluable book for the student as well as the practitioner of pharmacy. We are glad to see in this edition special chapters on the few alkaloids which have found their way into the pharmacopœia of the land. And glad too we are that the author spells the names of true salt-making alkaloids with the termination "ine," reserving the termination "in" for glucosides and other non-alkaloidal substances, to which a separate chapter is devoted.



*Anatomy, Descriptive and Surgical.* By Henry Gray, F. R. S. Imperial octavo, 1246 pages, 780 illustrations. Price, with illustrations in black, cloth, \$5.50, net. Price, with illustrations in colors, cloth, \$6.25, net.

Gray's Anatomy is not easily superseded; and this edition, especially the one with the illustrations in colors, and with its many improvements upon former editions, has we believe still further for-

tified its hold upon the appreciation of the medical student and practitioner. The text is clear and the illustrations as definite as we ever saw them.



*Dose-Book and Manual of Prescription-Writing.* With a list of the Official Drugs and Preparations, and the more important Newer Remedies. By E. Q. Thornton, M. D. Second edition, revised and enlarged. Octavo, 362 pages, illustrated. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders & Co., 1901. Flexible leather, \$2.00, net.

A very useful book, indeed indispensable for the beginner and not infrequently for the veteran in practice also.



*The Medicinal Plants of the Philippines.* By T. H. Pardo de Tavera. Translated and revised by Dr. J. B. Thomas, Jr., Captain and Assistant Surgeon U. S. V. Publishers, P. Blakiston's Son & Co., 1901. Price \$2.00.

This book is a very remarkable addition to our knowledge of materia medica, gotten as it was at first hand. The descriptions of the plants are scientific and yet practically useful. Many familiar articles are there described, which we may expect to be of superior quality, judging from the climate and fertility of those islands. We will, no doubt, soon hear from our enterprising pharmaceutical laboratories availing themselves of the rich materials those islands offer them. Then it will be a pleasure to have some such reliable book to refer to when an article is spoken of. The typographical outfit and binding deserve a special laudatory mention.



Physostigmine is one of the numerous remedies that have been given with asserted success in the treatment of tetanus.

In paresis, softening of the brain or general paralysis of the insane, physostigmine has been given with benefit in the early stages.

# Condensed QUERIES Answered

## PLEASE NOTE.

While the editors make replies to these queries as they are able, they are very far from wishing to monopolize the stage, and would be pleased to hear from any reader who can furnish further and better information. Moreover, we would urge those seeking advice to report the results, whether good or bad. In all cases please give the number of the query when writing anything concerning it. Positively no attention paid to anonymous letters.

## QUERIES.

QUERY 2902:—"Gastritis." Boy, 18, dyspeptic since childbirth, has severe burning pain in stomach one or two hours after meals, drawing him double and preventing sleep; soda or food sometimes relieves; tender below sternum.

L. M., Kansas.

This boy will only get well if put on a very carefully arranged diet. You can restrain the excessive development of acid by giving him atropine gr. 1-250 before each meal. Limit him carefully as to food, letting him only eat as much as is absolutely necessary; use no cold drinks with the meals, in fact no drink at all would be better, as this would compel him to chew his food thoroughly. One hour before each meal let him take a pint of hot water, with copper arsenite gr. 1-250, and juglandin two granules gr. 1-6 each.—Ed.

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QUERY 2903:—"Whooping-cough." Please give me a palatable prescription

for a child six years old who has whooping-cough.

W. G., Illinois.

Give one granule of hyoscyamine and repeat every hour until the mouth dries or the face flushes; then give often enough to keep up this effect. Give calcium sulphide gr. 1-6, one to three granules every hour until the breath and skin smell of the drug; then often enough to keep up this effect. Use antiseptic washes for the mouth and throat.—Ed.

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QUERY 2904:—"Nephritis." Please give treatment for chronic Bright's disease.

H. N., Michigan.

For the desquamative form of nephritis use the exclusive milk diet, with arbutin and benzoic acid, three granules each every two hours while awake. You will find the details concerning the milk diet in "Treatment of the Sick." It is too long to give in a letter. In inter-

stitial nephritis give the patient glonoin whenever there is headache and dizziness, or any other symptoms chargeable to vascular tension, and keep the pulse somewhat subdued with gelsemin or veratrine. The diet of milk and fruit juice is probably the best in this form.—Ed.

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QUERY 2905:—"Sanguinarine." I find sanguinarine one of the best remedies for the bronchial cough we have in this neck of the woods. Many come to me after trying others, and I always succeed in helping my patients and causing them to cough up—a dollar. Why is it that no more mention is made of it?

J. E., Hawaii.

Sanguinarine I consider the most valuable of our stimulant expectorants; but you know, Doctor, that with a good many physicians cough simply means squills and paregoric.—Ed.

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QUERY 2906:—"Epilepsy." Boy, 18, epileptic five years, cause ambushed, rheumatic. Calcium sulphide has given the best results.

H. B., Ohio.

Limit this boy's diet closely, as these patients are nearly always gluttons. Examine his genitals and rectum for sources of reflex irritation. You will probably find Euarol needed in the urethra, and that the anal sphincter needs dilating. Then give him verbenin three granules before meals and at bedtime, adding one granule to each dose every time he has a fit.—Ed.

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QUERY 2907:—"Gastritis." Farmer, 33, ailing three years, constipated, headache, indigestion, gastric fermentation, eructations, heaviness in stomach after meals, nervous, tongue coated, sleep broken, tender epigastrium, palpitation,

general weakness; eyes weak, trembling in strong light. If he sits quiet after meals he goes to sleep, but feels badly on waking; passes undigested food an hour or two after eating, with much thick mucus; back weak and tender; worse in spring and autumn; genitals cold and no desire for female sex.

B. H., Pennsylvania.

Gastrointestinal catarrh induced probably by hard work just after eating. Treatment: Put him on strict diet, limited closely to his needs, and teach him how to eat it properly. Forbid all cold drinks. Give him one hour before each meal copper arsenite gr. 1-100, silver oxide gr. 1, juglandin three granules, and two Intestinal Antiseptic tablets (W-A). Keep his bowels regular with the morning dose of Saline Laxative in a glass of cold water, and give artificial digestants as needed, diastase probably being indicated in this case. I think if you can compel this man to understand that food he does not digest does him no good, and you can so limit his diet that he will always come to the table hungry, and leave it with hunger barely appeased, you will cure him.—Ed.

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QUERY 2908:—"Starving." Farmer, 18, last summer prostrated by heat, plunged into cold water, and drank copiously of cold water while overheated, collapse following. Since that the health has gradually declined, digesting almost nothing, obstinate constipation, vomits after eating, or suffers until next meal. He is very thin and weak, pulse under 50, temp. 97.1, extremities warm, headache, tinnitus, weak eyes, and all evidences of anemia, terrific gastric catarrh; anything eaten or drank fills him up; three-fourths glass of "Mellin's Food" and milk, with a small scone of dry toast, chewed thoroughly, occupying half an hour in eating, makes

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In paraplegia physostigmine is of value in restoring tone to the muscular elements and stimulating the nerves.

When mania coincides with an atonic condition of the muscular fibers and chronically dilated superficial vessels, give physostigmine.



him uncomfortably full. He is evidently starving to death. Ravenously hungry, he is afraid to eat, nervous and melancholy, flatulent, fetid belching, tender over epigastrium and bowels.

Diagnosis: Paralysis of the sympathetic, impaired function of solar plexus.

J. A., Iowa.

It looks as if this boy's thoracic duct was obstructed, but the possibilities of gastrointestinal catarrh pass all human comprehension. Suppose you feed him by the rectum for a week, or rather by the colon, injecting every four hours one pint of peptonized milk. In the meantime give him every four hours the following combination; copper arsenite gr. 1-100, silver oxide gr.  $\frac{1}{2}$ , juglandin two granules, two W-A Intestinal Antiseptic tablets. Keep his bowels regular by the morning dose of Saline Laxative, and a colonic flushing once or twice a week. After one week of absolute rest to the stomach, commence again, with junket, giving not more than eight ounces every four hours, eaten slowly, in the manner you describe. You can vary this with kumyss or fresh butter-milk, and still continue the colonic injection of food, or of normal salt solution, or both. After one week you can then add in succession, raw beef or oysters, the line of pickled meats, peptonized milk, etc.—Ed.

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QUERY 2909:—"Eruptive Fevers." Is calcium sulphide the remedy recommended by your people for eruptive fevers?

J. B., Kentucky.

You can bank on calcium sulphide every time as a remedy to kill microbes, and prevent suppuration or stop it. Push it rapidly to full saturation, and when the breath and perspiration smell

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In some cases of locomotor ataxia benefit has been obtained from physostigmine pushed until the pupils dilate.

of the drug, then give enough to keep up this effect. Don't forget to write to us telling of your success or failure, and any difficulty you may meet with, for which our advice is always at your service.—Ed.

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QUERY 2910:—"Neurosis." My wife, 31, apparently in perfect health. Three years ago her ailment began with paroxysms of choking; smothering, heart erratic, slow and feeble, skin cold, or hot flashes, tongue seems to swell and be paretic. These symptoms have only prevailed for three months, the only trouble previously being her choking. The spells are ushered in by tickling in the throat. She is unable to take a full breath while suffering; the spells last an hour, leaving her collapsed; they are induced by fright or any sudden shock. Sometimes the stomach feels bloated. We lived in Colorado, left there six weeks ago; she was quite well in St. Louis, walking everywhere though in Colorado she could not walk two blocks for want of breath. The spells have recurred since coming to Florida.

J. M., Florida.

The affection is a neurosis caused by high altitude, but removing the cause does not necessarily stop the affection. Regulate her diet carefully to her needs, avoiding an excess of nitrogen. Test the urine and see that the elimination is sufficient. Keep her bowels regular with Anticonstipation granules, reinforced with physostigmine one or two granules three times a day, and try to change the nutrition of her nerve centers by giving zinc phosphide gr. 1-6 before each meal and on going to bed, for ten days. Then change to cyripedin three granules, cicutine hydrobromate three granules, and gelseminine one granule, four times a day. When the dryness of the mouth begins give one granule of glonoin and

When constipation is due to relaxation and atony of the intestinal muscular fibers give physostigmine in small doses.

one of pilocarpine together every two minutes until the face flushes, by which time the attack should be broken. Of course if there is any source of reflex irritation, it should be searched for and corrected.—Ed.

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QUERY 2911:—"Fever." Lady, temp. 104, pulse 120; gave a defervescent every quarter hour; terribly nauseated, pulse 70, no fall in fever. When nausea ceases changed to Trinity, with the same results.

D. E., Virginia.

I wonder if you first emptied the bowels and made them aseptic, before beginning with the defervescents. If this is not done, nausea is more likely to occur than relief.—Ed.

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QUERY 2912:—"Alcoholism." Man, father, a drunkard, will not go to any institution. Is there any reliable treatment by which he can be cured at his home?

A. G., Pennsylvania.

A very effective means of disgusting a man with liquor is to dose him with tartar emetic, until his stomach and all that therein lies goes back on him. Then follow with berberine gr. 1-6, and capscin three granules, preferably taken in hot solution every hour while awake. Secure sleep by giving one grain of emetin, dry, on going to bed. This method has proved exceedingly successful. Let the man's diet consist of fruit juices as much as possible, in fact if he could eat a dozen oranges a day it would be well, or take the equivalent in lemonade. Keep up elimination thoroughly, and when he goes out let him have the granules of berberine to keep a constant bitter taste in his mouth.—Ed.

One of the maladies in which the tonic effect of physostigmine is shown with especial benefit is chorea.

QUERY 2913:—"Winter Remedies." Have you any new remedies or compounds specially good for winter diseases?

W. N., Arkansas.

I enclose you a circular of pointers on winter disease, which you will find of possible value. Let me call your attention to apomorphine, as an expectorant which does not nauseate when given by the stomach, even in doses up to  $\frac{1}{4}$  grain; nor does it cause depression of the heart. This statement seemed so remarkable, that when made by Murrell I hesitated to believe it until I had tried it.—Ed.

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QUERY 2914:—"Endometritis." In using Euarol, how much, how often, and at what temperature, do you use it for endometritis, and for deep urethral injections?

W. G., Iowa.

In treating endometritis, warm the Euarol to body temperature or a little more, and apply freely on a cotton-wrapped probe. For deep urethral injection, five drops suffice for each treatment. In chronic cases two treatments a week suffice; in acute, use one every day.—Ed.

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QUERY 2915:—"Catarrh." Is Euarol a good mixture for naso-pharyngeal catarrh?

Van A., Ohio.

There is nothing equal to Euarol for naso-pharyngeal catarrh.—Ed.

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QUERY 2916:—"Rheumatic Sciatica." Have you a rattling good remedy for sacral rheumatism?

G. L., South Dakota.

For sacral rheumatism suppose you try, first, rhus; second, glonoin; third

In any bronchial affection where there is relaxation of the muscular elements physostigmine will prove a useful remedy.

Buckley's Uterine Tonic; fourth, which ought to be first, keep the bowels regular and aseptic, and dilate the anal sphincter.—Ed.

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QUERY 2917:—"Headache." My wife suffers monthly with congestive headache. Last month just before her time she took three doses of Saline Laxative, one grain of calomel, and hot enemas; ate little, drank hot water, at bedtime took one granule Triple Arsenate and one of cicutine. The headache omitted, but her head was drawn back, she was nervous and flighty all night, and has been nervous ever since. She is 38, strong and healthy, with three healthy children.

J. C., California.

Let her be sparing in the use of nitrogenous foods, drink abundance of water, and see that elimination from her kidneys is fully up to the standard. If not, let her take Boldine. Two days before the next period begin with cicutine hydrobromate two granules, colchicine one granule and macrotin three granules, to be taken together every four hours. If her meningeal symptoms recur, with a full hard pulse, add veratrine in dose enough to control it. If the pulse is not so hard, add gelsemin; and with this I think you will tide her through. But the first thing is to investigate the action of her kidneys.—Ed.

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QUERY 2918:—"Indigestion." I send you some substance passed in stool by a child supposed to have worms. The father insists there is a dead animal in the boy and that these are fragments of it; also that the child had no solid food for weeks.

J. F., Idaho.

The laboratory reports the specimens to be undigested vegetable food. Pa-

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Physostigmine antidotes atropine upon the one side, strychnine on the other, and yet in some conditions synergises both.

rents do not always know as much as they think they do about what their children eat. We find no parasites of any kind. When people have made up their minds, however, that the children have worms, the only doctor in whom they will put confidence is the one who will agree with them. A little santonin and calomel does no harm, nor would a few drops of turpentine; but you must explain that the worms may be digested and not show in the stools. Proper attention to diet, with a little quassin and iron, will then put the child in good shape.—Ed.

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QUERY 2919:—"Stypticin." You speak of the use of stypticin in metrorrhagia. Where can I get it?

M. B., Iowa.

Stypticin is prepared by Merck. If there is going to be any call for it we will obtain it. Merck quotes sugar-coated tablets, three-fourths of a grain each, 20c per tube of twenty; hypodermic tablets, same strength, box of forty, 50c.—Ed.

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QUERY 2920:—"Backache." Please recommend a remedy for backache. I find no uterine or rectal trouble, urine normal; tingling and aching in legs; cause of backache obscure.

B. B., Kentucky.

Please notice whether the backache is worse in the morning on rising and wears off as the patient exercises. If so, it will be relieved by Buckley's Uterine Tonic, or by faradizing with the positive pole. If this is not the condition note whether it is worse when the patient is lying on the back, in which case apply counter-irritation with silver nitrate over the spine. If it is better when lying on the back, you might try the effect of the

In any affection of the brain or spinal cord with contracted pupils, cool extremities and feeble pulse, give physostigmine.

spinal ice-bag; or of very hot water, as hot as the patient can possibly bear and a little hotter, in the hot water bag. Sometimes these backaches are relieved by an abdominal bandage, taking the weight off the muscles.—Ed.

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QUERY 2921:—"Chorea." Girl, 20, choreic, legs helpless, uses hands only enough to eat; affected seven years, menses scanty, digestion good, very nervous.

How is the clitoris unhooded? Could adhesions here or infantile uterus cause such chorea?

J. H., Texas.

Make an examination of the pelvic organs with the finger in the rectum. Possibly you will find that the sphincter requires dilation under anesthesia. The operation of unhooding is easily done. Separate the prepuce from the organ by gentle traction and the use of the probe, then apply a little vaselin to prevent adhesion, and possibly you will have to snip away the prepuce with the scissors. There is no question that these adhesions or lack of development of these organs could cause the chorea. The ice-bag applied to the spine is an effective means of relieving chorea. Dr. Abbott has found veratrine given to full effect useful for chorea, following with the Trinity granules, two or three, three to six times a day.—Ed.

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QUERY 2922:—"Sore Mouth." Woman, 45, ill for one year; sleeps well, some aching at occiput and down spine, tender below navel, tongue pale and coated, papillæ raised and swollen. This condition affects palate, inside of lips, cheeks and gums, making mouth sore and destroying taste; feels as if it extended down into the stomach. Previously constipated, since ailing thus the

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Puerperal convulsions with feeble tremulous pulse and the eyes rolled up, are relieved it is said by physostigmine.

bowels have been loose; had metrorrhagia till curetted; repeated three months ago, with intestinal hemorrhage as well. The uterus is large and prolapsed, no leucorrhea, vagina very sensitive. Muscular wasting, fat absorption, loss of strength, urine a little freer than normal, s. g. 1013, no sugar or albumin. She faints on standing or extending arms above head, swallowing causes sense of choking, acids disagree.

L. R., North Dakota.

Reduce the size of the uterus by a steady course of glycerin tampons, giving berberine internally gr. 1-6 seven times a day. The heart is certainly weak, for which take our compound Cardiac Tonic, one or two granules every two to four hours during the day. For the affection of the mouth try the compound managanese tablets, using them as lozenges, one to be sucked about every two hours through the day. If you think she needs an additional tonic, as is very likely the case, I would strongly urge a week's trial of zinc phosphide, gr. 1-6 before each meal. Of course at her age the nervous phenomena of the menopause are due, but there is more in the matter than that. Unless the quantity of urine is largely in excess, the low specific gravity would indicate a deficiency of excretion, for which one of the three following remedies should be used: Boldine if the liver also needs stimulation; caulophyllin if there are pelvic pains, and alnuin if the skin is muddy and complexion bad.—Ed.

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QUERY 2923:—"Aneurism." Aortic aneurism with mitral regurgitation; blonde, married, 26; palpitation after eating, cannot lie on left side, sharp pains in heart and left shoulder, bruit in second left interspace, no tracheal tugging, tender over second and third costo-sternal articulations, with bulging.

In some cerebral affections with dullness of intellect and sluggish circulation physostigmine gives prompt relief.

Confined to bed, gelatin several times daily, low diet, little water, bears atropine but little morphine, improving under potassium iodide, gr. v., t. i. d., which causes pain in parotids. She is very anemic.

M. S., Colorado.

You will usually get much benefit from potassium iodide sixty grains a day. My treatment would be rest, the dry diet and veratrine, all pushed to the limit and kept there, with potassium iodide in the dose named. If she cannot bear it substitute strontium iodide, with less confidence however in it.—Ed.

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QUERY 2924:—"Rheumatism." Rheumatism is very prevalent here. Or, is it possible that paresis from whisky and a bad back will show up like rheumatism?

I. W. D., New Zealand.

Yes, I am quite sure that rheumatoid symptoms would present themselves in the case you mention. I would recommend Buckley's Uterine Tonic pills as useful in this condition, giving one every two hours. I have also given relief by dilating the sphincter ani under chloroform.—Ed.

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QUERY 2925:—"Gastro-enteritis." I wish to tax your gray matter. Woman, 67, seized in August with chilliness; nausea and vomiting, diarrhea, and slight fever; with, and followed by, pain in left scapulo-humoral region, extending to forearm and hand; pain neuralgic; third and fourth fingers numb. The gastro-intestinal symptoms and fever lasted four days, the pain six weeks, when similar pain began on the right side, same location, and continued until recently. Sensation normal, reflexes normal, flexion and extension of hands impaired; no syphilis, alcohol or toxemia.

L. C. A., New York.

In treating the morphine habit, whenever the pupils are dilated physostigmine completely replaces morphine.

A gastro-enteritis of microbic origin began the trouble. Could it have been trichina? Whether the subsequent affection was due to local microbic action, or was a neuritis of toxemic origin, I can only guess. Treatment: Keep the bowels clear and aseptic, and follow the wolf to his lair by saturating her with echinacea, from two to five tablets every hour while awake. Use massage and systematic exercise to the affected muscles, with faradization, and possibly add arsenic iodide to stimulate absorption.—Ed.

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QUERY 2926:—"Diuretics." What are the best alkaloidal diuretics?

J. P., Virginia.

If you wish to increase the flow of urine as a fluid, I would advise apocynin; but if you wish to increase the solid constituents, you should find what you want in alnui if the complexion is bad, caulophyllin if there is pelvic disease in women, colchicine for gouty or uricemic diathesis, and boldine if the liver also needs encouraging.—Ed.

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QUERY 2927:—"Epilepsy." Man, 25, tongue rough, pulse strong, grits teeth and sweats at night, urine clear, strong appetite; has Pennecook fits, falls on left side always, spits blood, has fits of thirst, dizziness, irregular appetite, wanders away, nose itches; he was well until 7 years old. Is not this tape-worm?

E. C., New Hampshire.

If the man with fits has a tape-worm he will be passing pieces of the worm nearly every day with his stools; and this is the only certain symptom. But he may have other worms, which will undoubtedly show in the stools after he has taken this remedy.—Ed.

Overdoses of physostigmine cause purging and depression. The maximum single dose should never exceed one hundredth of a grain.



QUERY 2928:—"Malates." For many years I have obtained good effects from malic acid, and have long thought that the malates would form a useful group of remedies. Have you ever investigated them?

Q. S., Texas.

I have used iron malate with excellent results, finding it quickly assimilated; but that is as far as my observations have gone.—Ed.

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QUERY 2929:—"Neurosis." Boy, 14, bright, active and robust, incessantly rolls head in sleep, but not by day.

What is the best treatment of glycosuria?

O. H., Illinois.

Look for reflexes. Examine the genitals and dilate the sphincter ani under anesthetics. For glycosuria write to Mr. Harris, for Eulexine.—Ed.

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QUERY 2930:—"Enteritis." I am 36, had influenza a year ago, which marked the beginning of my illness. It affected my stomach and bowels, food passing undigested, with much mucus; bowels move every morning on rising, palpitation of heart, with uneasy sensation, numbness in left arm and leg at times; very nervous when bloated, or after riding; pain in top and back of head at times, urine 1012; distressed after hearty meal, very nervous when stomach is empty, fullness of head after sudden exercise.

O. M., Ohio.

Chronic intestinal catarrh, probably due to infection with the germs of influenza and others. Treatment: Limit your diet strictly to hot milk, and pure fruit juice, taking one or the other to an amount not exceeding eight ounces, every four hours; taking at least fifteen minutes to eat, not drink, this quantity. One hour before each meal take

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In using physostigmine in the morphine habit never exceed the dose of 1-100 grain twice a day.

copper arsenite gr. 1-100, silver oxide one grain, juglandin two granules, and two W-A Intestinal Antiseptic tablets. Continue this for one month; then gradually add to the diet in succession the raw white of egg, raw scraped beef, raw oysters; then zwieback, pickled meats such as soused pigs' feet, tripe and lambs' tongue; boiled rice and other starches thoroughly cooked; then stewed oysters, turtle soup, eggs, boiled fish and so on, gradually restoring the ordinary diet as you find yourself able to handle it. Keep your bowels regular with the morning dose of Saline Laxative.—Ed.

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QUERIES 2931 and 2932:—"Boils." What is the best treatment for boils, aside from the sulphides?

"Heart-Disease." What would you suggest for cardiac dilatation and venous engorgement, following nephritis?

Does Buckley's Uterine Tonic act as well after double oophorectomy?

B. S., New York.

For boils keep the bowels clear and aseptic, and wash the skin daily with sulphur soap.

For the heart disease mentioned, give a morning dose of Saline Laxative, apocynin one to four granules every two hours, and the dry diet rigidly enforced, with iron if needed.

Buckley's Tonic is useful after oophorectomy, or before menstruation has commenced.—Ed.

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QUERY 2933:—"Scarlet Fever." Last week I lost my baby boy, and my only other child was taken sick this morning. If you can suggest what will take him safely through, you will have my everlasting gratitude. The boy is seven and healthy. Reply immediately and send bill for advice and medicine.

A. C., Missouri.

Physostigmine relieves the craving for morphine if given in small doses, if large ones are used the relief is short lived.

In the first place open your doors and windows and let in God's sunlight and air. Put the house and neighborhood in perfect hygienic condition. Spare nothing to do this. Keep the child's bowels easy with Saline Laxative and aseptic with the Intestinal Antiseptic tablets. Give him ten minims of nuclein daily by the mouth. Examine the throat at least twice a day and at the first indication of trouble commence the application of hydrogen peroxide as strong as can be borne. If white patches, however small, form in the throat, use the peroxide every fifteen minutes, the full strength of Marchand's Hydrozone, until the spots disappear, and after that often enough to keep them from re-forming. Use a mouth wash every two hours—a tablespoonful of Listerine in a teacup of water. If the throat affection establishes itself in spite of your efforts, watch for running at the nose and instantly meet it with injections of silver nitrate, five grains to the ounce, repeated every four hours as long as the discharge continues. If hemorrhage from the nose occurs, syringe with chromic acid solution, beginning with a grain or two to the ounce and increasing the strength until it stops the hemorrhage.

I am still a believer in the practice of greasing the child daily to prevent catching cold and especially to limit infection. Write again, Doctor, and telegraph if any emergency arises not provided for herewith.—Ed.

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QUERY 2934:—"Constipation." Woman, 63, has habitual constipation, once or twice a month diarrhea, preceded by severe pain in left upper abdomen, throbbing, chill and slight fever for several days, then large discharges of pus

Euonymin is a valuable stimulant to the liver, a diuretic also, and increases the digestive secretions.

and mucus streaked with blood, fetid, and strings like the mucous lining of the bowel. Is it intestinal tuberculosis?

G. H., Indiana.

This woman's bowels fill up until she can't hold any more and then Nature relieves her. She ought to have the sphincter dilated thoroughly under chloroform, and then use a morning dose of Saline Laxative in a glass of cold water, and from two to six Laxative granules before each meal to keep her bowels from getting in that condition. There is no question that there is ulcer present, as you say, but don't believe it is tubercular. Of course it will be in time if she does not take pains to keep her bowels regular.—Ed.

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QUERY 2935:—"Smallpox." Please give me the best treatment for smallpox.

D. K., Missouri.

Keep the bowels soluble with Saline Laxative, and aseptic with W-A Intestinal Antiseptic tablets. Give forty minims of nuclein solution daily and enough calcium sulphide to saturate. Otherwise treat the symptoms as they arise, such as fever, etc., and cover the face with a mask of mercurial plaster to prevent pitting.—Ed.

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QUERY 2936:—"Sciatica." This man has suffered with sciatica for three years, all treatment failing. At first paroxysmal, gradually becoming continuous, pain in back and from hip to foot on left side. Osteopathy gave no relief.

J. B., New York.

Apply a blister over the sacro-sciatic notch on the affected side. Give the man the following combination: Zinc phosphide gr. 1-6, Triple Arsenates with Nuclein three tablets, glonoin two tab-

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Euonymin is a laxative rather than a cathartic and is well suited to atonic dyspepsias with constipation.

lets, together, before each meal and on going to bed, for one week. Then drop the zinc and continue the others for a month. If not better at the end of one week add rhus tox., a granule four times a day, rapidly increased until you get decided rhus effects.—Ed.

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QUERY 2937:—"Prolapsus." A wife, ailing two years, dysmenorrhea, pelvic uneasiness always, prolapsus and retroversion; have used Hoffman's pessary but it failed.

J. L., Illinois.

Please, Doctor, never under any circumstances use a soft rubber pessary. They are dangerous. Suppose you try supporting the uterus with a sponge covered with a silk bag, worn during the day and removed at night for cleansing. Squeeze the sponge out of solution of zinc sulphocarbolate, twenty grains to the ounce. Some women can wear the sponge alone, but for others it irritates. Internally give berberine, at least seven granules a day, to condense the uterine tissues and restore tone to the supports. Ed.

✽

QUERY 2938:—"Alkali." I think I have become alkali. Send me treatment at once.

J. C., Wyoming.

Take five granules benzoic acid before each meal and on going to bed, also iron phosphate in the same doses; also Laxative granules about five four times a day, but increase the dose or lessen it according to the action, taking just enough to keep your bowels easy.—Ed.

✽

QUERIES 2939 and 2940:—"Malaria." Mother, 32, daily fever since April, beginning in morning, lasting till 5 p. m., some headache; tongue flabby, large,

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Euonymin has acquired great repute in atonic dyspepsia with biliousness, duodenal catarrh and constipation.

indented by teeth and coated, bowels sluggish, kidneys irregular, very anemic, sleep broken, menses profuse, free leucorrhea and vulvar pruritus, metritis for years, cervix enlarged, os patulous, ulcer on vaginal wall, for two years melancholy spells, increasing, intensely jealous, wants to be in open air constantly.

"Melancholy." A widow, insane after death of first husband and again after losing second, feels neither heat, cold, nor fatigue, morbidly melancholic, no interest in life, functions normal, metritis, urethral caruncles.

B. B., Kentucky.

In the first place keep this woman's bowels clear and aseptic. Second, treat the chronic malarial condition by giving berberine gr. 1-6 and two tablets of Triple Arsenates with nuclein every two hours while awake. Third, cure the metritis by draining with cotton tampons, saturated with pure glycerin and applying Euarol on a cotton-wrapped probe to the endometrium. Finally, save the urine and see if the elimination of solids is fully up to the standard.

Your second is a very remarkable case. I believe you will benefit her greatly by keeping her bowels clear and aseptic and giving her three granules of cypripedin and from one to three of cicutine hydrobromate four times daily. The metritis should be treated by Euarol, applying it on a cotton-wrapped probe, and the caruncles can be easily cured by applying powdered Europhen to them. One other remedy I think is indicated by her history but we do not keep it in stock and that is a husband.—Ed.

✽

QUERY 2941:—"Climacteric." Lady, stout and robust, hysterical nearly to mania, fears something dreadful about to happen, better by day.

H. B., Missouri.

In all cases when euonymin is indicated a bitter tonic like berberine should be added to get the full effects of the remedy.

By all means give this lady *cutine* to the limit, but also give her *colchicine* enough to keep her bowels pretty loose. This condition of apprehension is one which the eclectics assert is a specific indication for *pulsatilla*. Suppose you make a test of it and give her *anemonin*, a granule three times a day, gradually increased until some effect is manifested. Ed.

✽

QUERY 2942:—"Backache." Mother, 36, good digestion, sleeps well, menses regular; has persistent backache, tingling, numbness and aching of limbs; lost 30 pounds in three months. When her back is worse the feet and legs are better. Her breasts are very large, for three years had itching under the left one, the skin is thick and dark.

B. B., Kentucky.

Causes of backache: First, uterine disease. Second, rectal diseases. Third, kidney diseases, especially defective elimination. Tell us which of the conditions is present and we will tell you how to relieve your patient. As to the affection of the breast, make a paste of one part *salicylic acid* to three of starch, with water to moisten, and apply it to the affected skin until it peels off. If you find the skin still thickened then apply pure water-free glycerin on cotton pledgets. Change twice a day until thickening has disappeared. Then dress with cold cream strongly scented with rose.—Ed.

✽

QUERY 2943:—"Pregnancy." Is *Saline Laxative* a suitable preparation to be given women in pregnancy?

E. S., Indian Territory.

*Saline Laxative* is not only the thing to use in the latter months of pregnancy, but it is the only one; being palatable,

In atonic dyspepsia with biliousness and constipation, try *berberine*, *enonymin* and *juglandin* three granules each before meals.

effective and perfectly safe. Its only rival in these respects is the bottled *magnesium citrate* which is of course very much more expensive.—Ed.

✽

QUERY 2944:—"Enuresis." I have four cases of bed-wetting, children, which have exhausted my skill, without cure.

G. R., Pennsylvania.

Give *hyoscyamine* enough to cause slight dryness of the throat each night before going to bed. This lessens the nervous irritability. During the day give *arbutin* from seven granules upwards, which lessens directly the irritability of the mucous membrane. If this should fail apply *Euarol* directly to the urethra. Let the child have a light supper with very little fluid, and no liquid between supper and bedtime. He should be taken up by those who go to bed last, just before they retire, and whoever rises first in the morning should take the child up again.—Ed.

✽

QUERY 2945:—"Menopause." What can you recommend for a lady at the menopause, suffering with hot flashes and irregular heart-action?

C. C., Kansas.

*Macroton* has been highly recommended for flushes, *glonoin* for vertigo and chilly sensations, *iron arsenate* for alternating hot and cold sweats, *physostigmine* for flatulence and fluttering in the epigastrium, *cutine* and *anemonin* for fidgets. Take your choice.—Ed.

✽

QUERY 2946:—"Hodgkins's Disease." The patient is failing rapidly, white as paper, sick two months, all lymphatics enlarged.

H. M., Kansas.

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Obstipation: *Physostigma*, *nux* and *bella-donna* exts. aa gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$ ; *aloes* ext. gr. ij; in one pill, t.i.d.—Bartholow.

I would recommend arsenic iodide, berberine and chionanthin, all in full doses, keeping the bowels clear and aseptic, and keeping up the highest possible state of nutrition at the same time. I know that nuclein has been recommended by Aulde in this condition, and I will not say that this is a mistake; but knowing that tendency of the human being to favor products of his own brain, I am not prepared to advise it, at least unless the foregoing treatment fails after a thorough trial.—Ed.

✱

QUERY 2947:—"Breasts: Tender." My wife, 27, in splendid health, during the last eighteen months has had three times v ry tender breasts, with sick stomach, following nervous and physical exertion. The breasts are always tender during menstruation. The ovaries are tender and the uterus somewhat retroverted. She has sick headache after the periods.

S. R., New York.

Treat the pelvic condition by applying Euarol to the endometrium on a cotton-wrapped probe twice a week during one intermenstrual period, and meet the condition of the breasts when it arises by the use of helonin internally, three to six granules four times a day, increased if necessary to any degree, applying to the breasts a paste made by evaporating fluid extract of phytolacca to a tarry consistence. Keep the bowels clear meanwhile with Saline Laxative.—Ed.

✱

QUERY 2948:—"Rheumatism." What success do you obtain in rheumatism and lumbago from the use of the alkaloids?

T. S., Ohio.

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Spermatorrhoea: Cimicifuga in full doses rarely fails to cure.—Taylor. Cimicifugin 3 granules 4 times a day.

In real rheumatism use colchicine and lithium salicylate, aided by a few good doses of Aspirin in very acute cases. In lumbago and what is called muscular rheumatism, however, clear the bowels with colchicine, rendering them aseptic with the W-A tablets, and give Buckley's Uterine Tonics to effect.—Ed.

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QUERY 2949:—"Sexual Neurasthenia." This patient's whole complaint is constant trouble from vulgar thoughts, an impulse at times to injure his children, and a fear of insanity. His digestion is all right and he sleeps well. He is 50 years old.

R. M., Prince Edward's Island.

Give him cicutine hydrobromate to full effect. This is not sexual neurasthenia, but that is simply a point on which the diseased mind rests. Send him away from home for a prolonged rest.—Ed.

✱

QUERY 2950:—"Exophthalmic Goiter." There is much palpitation and dyspnea on slightest exertion, pulse 140 and very weak, no dropsy, goiter very large, some tremor and exophthalmos, heart-action irregular, patient 70 years old. Thyroids have been recommended. I am using them on a small goiter in a niece of the first patient.

I. S., Iowa.

If this is a case of exophthalmic goiter the thyroids will make it worse. Strophanthin has given good results in these cases, especially when pushed to full dosage, but the remedy nowadays most advocated is the suprarenal capsules, which are prepared in tablets by Armour & Co., and as Adrenalin by Parke, Davis & Co. Either of these would be advisable.—Ed.

Iritis: Alternate bryonia and eyebright, and pronounced benefit results.—Cooper. Add atropine locally.



✓  
QUERY 2951:—"Morphinism." A morphine patient is getting worse. She fears she will not be cured of her headache and other ailments, hence I cannot get her to undertake treatment. If your method will cure these we may manage her. I have no faith in any other method.

W. K., Texas.

If you can ascertain the true cause of the nerve storms and obviate them you will succeed with that case. Are they uricemic, autotoxemic, or of sexual origin? I would not advise undertaking the treatment until this question is settled.—Ed.

✽

QUERY 2952:—"Hoarseness." Kindly suggest treatment for a case of hoarseness. The usual remedies have failed.

J. B., Louisiana.

Try Euarol with the oil atomizer, giving sanguinarine internally, three granules between meals and at bedtime.—Ed.

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QUERY 2953:—"Gastric Neurosis." Husband, 48, phthisical family, previous health good, one year ago seized with chill and fever, and while ill developed the malady he has suffered ever since; eructations almost constant except when stomach is full or on lying down; viscera normal, no abnormal tympanites, By pressing on clavicular-sternal articulation or over glottis the belching subsides; digestion good otherwise.

C. G., Tennessee.

I could probably diagnose this case better if I could read the name you give it—"Morbus R—" and there I quit; nor do I find anything in Gould's list of eponymic diseases to which I could refer it. To relieve the symptoms apply mustard over the right pneumogastric nerve in the neck, and give chelonin to full effect.—Ed.

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Salol, given in dram doses daily, formed intestinal calculi.—*Exch.* The sulphocarbolates never do.

QUERY 2954:—"Accident." I am 38, good family history, was delicate until 18, fair health since. Four years ago I was injured in a runaway accident, left temple bruised, left clavicle and acromion with two ribs broken. For five days thereafter I felt as if in a dream; had no recollection of the accident or any occurrence during the previous two weeks. Even to this day I cannot recall the accident or anything for a week previous. Since then I have been weak and listless, though all organs seem normal; my memory is poor, have to depend on notes in making prescriptions, cannot recall drugs unless I see the name; no paralysis, motor or sensory.

F. H., West Virginia.

I have read your letter very attentively indeed, and see in it not the slightest indication of mental aberration or debility; not an omitted word or letter. There are two points to be considered in a differential diagnosis: First, is this a cerebral malady essentially, or is there simply a debility of the cerebral tissues rendering them vulnerable to toxic influences? On the latter supposition as a possibility I would advise careful attention to elimination, especially keeping the alimentary canal free and aseptic. As to the first, the cerebral tissues in the anterior region may be encumbered somewhat by inflammatory debris, which could be carried off by a judicious course of absorbents, for which I would advise the iodides of mercury and arsenic with iodoform. But the symptoms seem to indicate rather an anemic, atonic condition of this region, for which my suggestion would be zinc phosphide gr. 1-6, four times a day for a week, followed by nuclein solution, ten minims three times a day for a month. Naturally applying the principles of rest to the suffering organ, I would strongly advise abstinence from excitement and

Depression: Strychnine, digitalin and glonoin form a triple alliance to face death most effectively.—*Okla. Med. Journ.*

anything like hard work, worry, etc., with healthy, out-door exercise short of fatigue, and strengthening non-stimulating diet.—Ed.

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QUERY 2955:—"Anemonin." You recommend anemonin for suppression of menses from cold, and give a granule every half hour. How long would you continue them at that rate?

R. S., New York.

You may give anemonin, a granule or two every half or even quarter of an hour, until the pulse or temperature fall to or below normal, or stop it sooner if it irritates the stomach or bowels.—Ed.

✽

QUERY 2956:—"Aneurism." Man, 56, healthy till seven months ago; when he suddenly became hoarse, lost voice, has been unable to speak aloud since; at first throat and larynx affected; tubes now involved, dyspnea increases, breathing asthmatic for weeks, very labored and noisy, throat and bronchi very dry, cough dry and croupy, no ease day or night unless a little from a hypo of strychnine, glonoin and morphine. If you can give me any assistance I will rise up in my old age and call you blessed.

L. G., Montana.

This man has an aneurism pressing on the recurrent laryngeal nerve. Give him potassium iodide sixty grains a day. Put him on the dry diet, giving him a teacup full of liquid three times a day, and absolutely not a drop more. Feed him on the smallest possible quantity of the richest food, and let us know something more about this case and its progress.—Ed.

✽

QUERY 2957:—"Abdominal Pain." Man, ailing four years, reduced from

185 to 125 pounds; dull heavy abdominal pain relieved fifteen minutes while eating, appetite ravenous, diarrhea alternating with constipation. Diagnosis, tape-worm. I send you specimen passed after treatment.

J. M., Iowa.

The specimen proved to be undigested vegetable fiber. No evidence of parasites of any kind. I would suspect tubercular enteritis. Would suggest the milk diet exclusively, and colonic flushing; with copper arsenite gr. 1-500 every hour during the day.—Ed.

✽

QUERY 2958:—"Phthisis." Man, 20, ailing two years, came to me in September with some cough, evening temperature 102. Improved on tonics, temperature normal, rapid pulse, gave out quickly on exertion. On Fellows' Syrup he gained twelve pounds, but has remained stationary for the last month. I send sputa for examination.

C. B., Indiana.

The tubercle bacillus is evidently making a lodgment in this man's lungs. Now is the time for thorough and radical treatment to save his life.

If you haven't Dr. Waugh's book on "Diseases of the Respiratory Organs," please send a dollar and get it. The treatment is too important to abbreviate and too long for a letter. I have just read a letter from a doctor in Colorado who reports eleven consecutive cures with this treatment without a single failure.—Ed.

✽

QUERY 2959:—"Foreign Journals." Please give title and address of a good medical journal in Italy and one in Greece.

F. F., Nebraska.

Eclampsia: If the pupils remain contracted the convulsions will recur.—Quackembush.

Cirrhosis of Liver: Iodoform in small doses for very long periods.—Bartholow. Add alnui. 3 granules 4 times a day.

We know of no medical journal published in Greek, at least none comes to this office. In Italy there are a number so good that it is difficult to choose. *La Rivista Medica* of Milan, is a good one. *La Riforma Medica*, of Palermo, is also much quoted.—Ed.

✽

QUERY 2960:—"Rheumatism." What is your best rheumatic granule?

T. M., Mississippi.

In true inflammatory rheumatism of the acute type, give salicylic acid one to three granules every fifteen minutes, flushing the bowels first with full doses of Saline Laxative and stopping fermentation with the W-A Intestinal Antiseptic tablets. In the chronic forms of rheumatism give colchicine, lithium benzoate, and in some cases Defervescent Compound, in addition to the Saline and Antiseptic. In most forms colchicine is useful when the patient is plethoric. Muscular rheumatism is not rheumatism at all but myalgia, and here is where Buckley's Uterine Tonic comes in as a most valuable remedy. After all, Doctor, it is not the rheumatism we treat, but the patient, and different cases require very different treatment.—Ed.

✽

QUERY 2961:—"Phthisis." Man, 20, has tried everything, but progresses steadily towards the worse. Is there any institution in Chicago where the Finsen Ray apparatus is used? Kindly give the address, provided you think this treatment is something above a mere newspaper fake.

J. M., Nebraska.

I know of no Finsen Ray apparatus in Chicago. Dr. Pratt is doing some fine work with the X-ray. Have you used Nuclein with this man?—Ed.

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Cramp Colic: Copper arsenite is too valuable to permit of neglect; gr. 1-500 every hour.—*Med. Summary.*

QUERY 2962:—"Impotence." Man, 68, generally hearty, slight heart-weakness, with swollen ankles, no prostatic trouble, rises three times nightly to urinate. He has loss of erectile power for two years.

J. F. D., Missouri.

Try the rubber ring. Pass well back to the body and see if it meets the difficulty. The new alkaloid, Yohimbine, ought to suit this case nicely. You can obtain it from Lehn & Fink, New York City.—Ed.

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QUERY 2963:—"Diarrhea." Man, 70, ailing six years, lost much flesh, tongue and mouth red and sore, no appetite, sleeps three hours nightly, bowels loose, no pain; has 13 living children, worked hard all his life.

B. L., Kentucky.

Put this man for a week on the diet of hot milk and absolutely not an earthly thing else, giving him half a pint every four hours night and day, and tell him he must take thirty minutes to consume this quantity. One hour before he takes the milk give him a pint of very hot water, and with it silver oxide gr. 1-12 three granules, copper arsenite gr. 1-100, juglandin three granules, and two W-A Intestinal Antiseptics tablets. At the end of the week begin cautiously adding other food, such as the raw white of egg, raw scraped beef and raw oysters. The third week you can add oyster soup, boiled rice and thoroughly dry toasted bread. The following week you can gradually add other such things as your judgment approves. At the end of the second week drop the silver from the prescription and substitute one grain of zinc oxide in each dose, and keep right on. With each feeding, from the first, give a tablet of Peptenzyme,

There has been a material reduction in the price of Urotropin to 75c per oz. It is as valuable as ever.

and continue this for a month, at the end of which time you can substitute hydrochloric acid in full doses. If this man is not better in a week on this treatment, faithfully carried out, substitute for the above cotoin, giving from two to six granules every two hours while awake. If this alone helps him he has tuberculosis of the bowels.—Ed.

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QUERY 2964: — "Diabetes." Please suggest alkaloidal treatment for my diabetes. I am 47, affected five years, pass 90 ounces of urine daily with 4 per cent sugar, weight fallen from 188 to 160; used Arsenauro and Mercauro with no good results. Lloyd's Lycopus and Lithiated Hydrangea, helped me for a time, with nux and jambul most of all, but now all have lost effect.

G. W., New York.

The compound granule number 431, was introduced because so warmly advocated by the French alkaloidists. We have little personal experience with it as yet, but consider it well worth trying. Personally I have had the best results from strontium lactate 60 grains a day, with the proper diet. Mr. Harris warmly advocates eulexine, which is the active principle of jambul. Either of these is well worth trying.—Ed.

❖

QUERY 2965: — "Pyelo - nephritis." Husband, 20, seized November 5 with vomiting, slight fever, diarrhea, urine scanty and red. Called me November 27, then presenting slight headache, cedema of legs, pains in legs, neck and shoulders, stomach tender, catarrh of stomach and bowels, bright erythema on legs and abdomen, spots like measles; not raised, burny or itchy; in successive crops; urine 3 to 4 pints, dark, highly albuminous, some blood. Blood again appeared Jan. 13 in urine, after eating oranges; lasting three days.

L. A., New York.

In a variety of mental affections with insomnia, restlessness or irritability, duboisine has proved useful.

Dr. Epstein thinks this is a case of pyelo-nephritis. For this my suggestion would be arbutin, a grain every hour while awake, with abundance of water, keeping the alimentary canal clear with Saline Laxative and aseptic with Intestinal Antiseptic tablets. Dr. Epstein suggests also Echinacea internally. I would suggest further the possibility of trichina, at least some features of the description given suggest this to me, and it might be worth investigating.—Ed.

❖

QUERY 2966: — "Precocity." Girl, 5½ years, menstruated regularly during summers when three and four, no abnormal development. What is the prognosis? The child is the picture of health. P. M., Indiana.

Precocity is always undesirable. Let the parents see that the girl has neither tea, coffee nor cocoa, very little meat; no spices, mustard or horseradish; but has plain wholesome food, milk and vegetables predominating. Cold baths or salt rubbings are good for her; plenty of out-door exercise, preferably in the country, where she has little to excite her mind to develop; no lessons or books, but physical development to its fullest extent. Give calcium lactophosphate 7 granules a day for at least a year, and add cyprisedin, same dose, whenever she shows signs of menstruating.—Ed.

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QUERY 2967: — "Eczema." My wife's hands for two months have intense itching, with little blisters, leaving them sore and red; constantly recurring, extending up arms, extensor surfaces only; is *en-ciente*.

W. P., Indiana.

In puerperal mania with incessant motor activity, duboisine has proved of the utmost value. Dose 0.0001 once daily.

Elimination is defective. Keep her bowels easy with Saline Laxative, and aseptic. See that the kidneys are eliminating their full share of solids daily. Give her alnuin ten granules a day, and when the itching begins give pilocarpine each day at bedtime, enough to cause slight sweating. Let her use borax to wash her hands, but no soap of any kind, drying them well and powdering with the W-A Dermal Antiseptic. She will get well all right.—Ed.

✽

QUERY 2968:—"Neurosis." Wife, 30, constipated, excessively nervous, the slightest disturbance causing nervous spells with hysteria. Eight days before periods severe headaches occur, lasting three days; returning with the flow, when there are severe pains in the womb and ovaries. Between periods pain at waist on right side, extending down into thigh; some pain at stool, which is size of pencil. She tried rectal dilators but could not introduce one larger than little finger. There is also indigestion with flatulence, occasional diarrhea, passing undigested food; sleeps poorly, melancholy.

L. K., Michigan.

Give that woman chloroform and thoroughly dilate the anal sphincter. After that examine and see if there is a stricture farther up. This will settle the trouble without dilating the uterus, and under the influence of cypripedin three granules, and cicutine one granule, four times a day, she will soon recover her natural health. The bowels can easily be regulated after the dilation has been done, by one granule each of euonymin, leptandrin and juglandin at bedtime.—Ed.

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QUERY 2969:—"Paralysis." Girl, 19, fourteen months ago began with numb-

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The dose of duboisine to begin with is 0.0001 hypodermically, cautiously increased to 0.0005, or to effect.

ness in right arm and leg, coming and going, grew worse, whole right side totally paralyzed, no unconsciousness or mental trouble. Placed in hospital under eminent neurologist for three months, with some improvement in leg, but none since. She sleeps much, bodily functions normal, partial hemianesthesia with areas almost complete, reflexes exaggerated.

J. M., Minnesota.

The absence of any appreciable cause, with her age and sex, would lead one to infer that this was a case of hysteric paralysis. I would suggest an examination of the genital apparatus and of the rectum, dilating the sphincter and if indicated, counterirritation to the spine by nitrate of silver, and the use of avenin a granule before and after each meal and on going to bed, with strychnine valerianate a granule seven times a day to begin with, and rapidly increased to the full toleration of the drug. Keep the bowels clear and aseptic. Also see whether the kidneys are eliminating. By this, Doctor, you will see that I am simply applying to this case the new knowledge which has recently come into the world of medicine, acknowledging that such symptoms as you describe may spring from the causes alluded to, not saying that they do, but simply directing attention to these resources. Why should a young girl at her age and with her history have paralysis? There is no traumatism, no disease. Things do not occur without causes, and I should look to this to which I have alluded, feeling confident that you have already looked for causes set down in the books.—Ed.

✽

QUERY 2970:—"Meningitis." A healthy girl, 16, one year ago received a blow on the back of the head, and has

The most powerful of all hydragogue cathartics is elaterin. It must always be given with bile to insure action.



since suffered headache where struck. In August was seized with symptoms of spinal meningitis; temperature subnormal, relieved by heat. Since then she has severe spells of intense pain at the vertex, relieved by beating head, or by pressure. She remains in bed, very thin, always moaning, pulse 90, temperature normal, tongue coated; lives on milk, craves acids, has vertical pain, stinging and prickling as if head would burst, pain down back of neck to shoulder-blades, worse on left side, relieved by hard pressure and hot water bottles, made worse by jarring or loud noise, senses hyperacute, lower abdomen very sensitive, uterus tender, menses profuse and offensive.

J. J., Iowa.

Regulate the bowels with Saline Laxative, a sufficiency; disinfect the alimentary canal with W-A Antiseptic tablets, a sufficiency; shave the back of the head and apply silver nitrate from the occipital protuberance to vertebra prominens, drawing five lines one inch apart from one to the other with the solid stick, the skin previously wet; give internally iodoform 1 grain, arsenic iodide 1 granule, and mercury biniodide 4 granules, together, before each meal and on going to bed. Lessen the dose if salivation or sneezing begins; gradually increase each if they do not, and keep it up for at least two weeks, by which time you may note results enough for further guidance. Cicutine hydrobromate should be given to control nervous manifestations. Possibly cypripedin, 3 granules four times a day, would lessen the pelvic irritability.—Ed.

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QUERY 2971:—"Nuclein." What is the hypodermic dose of nuclein and what is the limit?

C. D., Michigan.

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For ascites when a powerful hydragogue cathartic is desired, elaterin is the strongest and quickest agent at our command.

We have as yet no new literature on nuclein, although it is being prepared. In our laboratory tests we have found that our nuclein could be given up to forty minims a day, with a corresponding increase in the number of the leucocytes. When that dose is exceeded there is a sudden and marked fall in their number. Whether this is preliminary to an enormous increase, being due to the breaking up of the cells into the smaller ones, we cannot say; as we did not deem it prudent to continue the experiment. But that it has a therapeutic place seems to be indicated by the experience of Brewer and others, who have given up to a half ounce daily by hypodermic, in treating cancer and tuberculosis, with astonishing results.

I should be glad to hear your experience with this singular drug.—Ed.

✽

QUERY 2972:—"Erysipelas." Male, sixty, for three years enjoyed best of health; suddenly seized with chill, followed by high fever, lasting all night. In the morning the parotid and right sublingual swollen and sore. A ten per cent solution of mercury oleate and morphine was applied with little effect. Party in same house developed erysipelas which readily gave down to tincture of iron and a lead wash. The third day the parotid and muscle of the first patient was declared to have taken on erysipelas, and he was put on fifteen drops of tincture of iron three times daily, with a wash of lead. This erysipelas ceased after three days, but left the parotid and sublingual much swollen, hard and tender. The treatment has consisted of tincture of iron internally, with camphor and menthol externally. During the entire treatment the patient has taken a solution of potassa chloride, green tincture of phytolacca, with a few drops of belladonna. The temperature has va-

As a revulsant in threatened apoplexy, cerebral inflammations and congestions, give elaterin 0.001 every hour till effect.

ried from two degrees below to two degrees above normal, until last day or two, when it has remained about normal. The bowels and kidneys have acted well. For a sedative acetanilid has been given at night to procure sleep. Patient is now taking hydrarg. dioxide gr. 1-60, strychnine gr. 1-60, with phytolacca.

A. B. C., D. C.

The primary treatment should have been by pilocarpine instead of iron, with local antiseptics to the inside of the throat, where the disease started with microbic infection of the tonsil. I now apply Glycozone liberally to the throat inside, the oftener the better, painting it undiluted over all inflamed surfaces. I would still advise pilocarpine, giving enough to cause slight salivation or sweating, and keeping this up for a day or two. To keep up his strength add Triple Arsenates with Nuclein. You may find advisable to add to the above treatment calcium sulphide.—Ed.

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QUERY 2973:—"Scarlet Fever." Child, 6, sick two days, throat and tonsils enlarged, red-yellow deposits, tender glands at angle of jaw, enlarged and sore, temperature 102.6, pulse 135. The surface entirely covered with a fine red rash, some of the little points, showing a speck of pus, tongue strawberry.

Do you have anything you call a grip rash? If so, please describe.

J. H., Ohio.

I think it is scarlet fever and would treat it as such, using antiseptics on that throat just as quickly as you know how and as strong as can be borne. All sorts of rashes may appear in grip. There is none that is peculiar to that affection.—Ed.

Elaterin is a powerful remedy, of great value in skillful hands, but dangerous for the aged or feeble, even in small doses.

QUERY 2974:—"Diarrhea." Man, 43, had pyloric stenosis of stomach for 12 years, became a morphine habitue, 20 grains a day. Operated on six years ago, new stomach outlet prepared; section of the intestines was united to the opening made in the stomach, Murphy button put in; recovery good. Now has pneumonia, 17th day, crisis, temp. subnormal, diarrhea excessive, cannot retain medicine per mouth, does not want morphine. How can the diarrhea be checked? Temp. 97, pulse 100, resp. 22.

G. B., Missouri.

Empty the bowels by colonic flushing, with warm solution of zinc sulphocarbonate, five grains to the ounce, repeated twice a day. Give internally W-A Intestinal Antiseptic tablets, from one to four every hour. Give hypodermically forty minims of W-A Nuclein solution daily, and don't hesitate to flush the upper bowel with Saline Laxative whenever there are indications of the presence of irritating matter.—Ed.

✽

QUERY 2975:—"Fecal Impaction." Girl, 17, fair flesh, not feeling well for six weeks, pain in back and over bladder, no appetite, insomnia, constipated; four ounces urine voided in 24 hours, s. g. 1022, acid, full of calcium phosphate, no albumin or sugar. I have used the diuretics, sodium nitrate, digitalin, Triple Arsenates for tonic. Today a little better.

R. T., Illinois.

Empty the bowels by giving a heaping teaspoonful of Saline Laxative in a glass of cold water every two hours, aiding the action by an enema passed up into the colon, and repeated according to indication. You will find impaction of feces. When the bowels have been thoroughly emptied give Boldine, two granules before each meal, and at bedtime, to increase the flow of urine.

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The dose of elaterin is 0.001 to 0.003, with ox-gall, menthol and hyoscyamine, which lessen the tendency to griping.

Let the girl have an abundance of fruit juices also, any kind procurable.—ED.

❖

QUERY 2976:—"Calcium Iodized." What is the mode of administering the W-A Intestinal Antiseptics and calcium iodized, whether in pill or solution?

I am a believer in the copper arsenite. W. C., Indian Territory.

The antiseptic tablets should either be given as pills, or as powders, mixed with bismuth and Peptenzyme. Calcium iodized is best given in hot water. As a general rule the granules are best given dissolved in water. In acute diseases, the rule is to give one every 5-10-15 or 30 minutes, according to the severity of the case, until the desired effect has been produced. They are designed for this rapid short dosage, and in this way neither too much nor too little will be given. In fact, if you have used copper arsenite you have undoubtedly learned this mode of administration, to which it is admirably adapted. In chronic diseases it is usual to give from 2 to 5 granules before each meal and on going to bed. All that is necessary is to know exactly what effect to expect, and then give the granules until you get it, and then quit, or repeat thereafter at less frequent intervals to keep up the effect. This thing of "dosage for effect" must be fully comprehended, if you are going to succeed with these remedies. For instance, in sthenic fever you may give a granule of veratrine every 5 to 10 minutes until faint nausea is felt, by which time the pulse will be softened and the fever down; provided, of course, the bowels have been first emptied and disinfected. In giving atropine you give gr. 1-1000 every ten minutes until slight dryness of the

mouth is felt, then stop until that has passed off. This as a rule obtains the full therapeutic action of the remedy, and it is advisable to continue beyond this point; excepting in special cases, as for instance in eclampsia, where you can give five granules of veratrine at once, for even though it may cause severe vomiting the danger is so imminent, and the time so short, that you cannot stop for that.—ED.

❖

QUERY 2977:—"Nephritis." What have you to offer for interstitial nephritis?

H. A., Illinois.

In interstitial nephritis we have to offer for your consideration, first glonoin to give speedy relief to arterial tensions; second, veratrine to prolong this effect and open the doors, and thirdly, a diet limited to skimmed milk and pure fruit juices, to avoid further irritation of the permanently disabled kidneys. With these three remedies we do not consider this affection liable to shorten life.—ED.

❖

QUERY 2978:—"Diabetes Mellitus." Man, 54, weight 175, has carried a urinal for over a year, no control of bladder, no pain, for three weeks cannot lie down, feels as though he was smothering, sleeps in sitting posture, feet swollen to knees, loose cough, physical examination negative. Laboratory confirms diagnosis.

D. H., Ohio.

I have gotten better results from strontium lactate sixty grains a day, than any other single remedy in diabetes. I would feel like adding to it in the case you mention fifteen grains a day of arbutin. The diet of course you under-

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Emetin represents the expectorant properties of ipecacuanha, with the nauseant and emetic effect in mild degree.

Cephæline represents the emetic properties of ipecacuanha with the expectorant properties in a milder degree.

stand as well as I. Jambul sometimes gives great relief, though alone it never cures; but Mr. Harris reports still greater efficacy from its active principle, Eulexine, which he handles.

The diabetes granule in our list was prepared in response to the demand created by the warm recommendations of the French. We simply offer it on this account as well deserving a trial.—Ed.

✽

QUERY 2979:—"Pruritus." Woman, beginning of second pregnancy, had pruritus valvæ. Tried sodium salicylate, sulphur, baccæ lauri, zinc oxide, ung. Resinol, ichthyol; painted with argentum nitrate 10 gr. in 1 oz., also cocaine 5 per cent, which gave relief for 2 days. For internal use I gave Hunyadi, a glass every night; also sodium salicylate with sodium bicarb., magnesium, sulphate and sodium phosphate. Tried injections of borax, lead wash; without avail. Tried salt baths. Another case, woman in advanced age, probably due to menopause, suffering about eight years.

H. R., New York.

Give aluin 2 granules every two hours during the day, each dose in a small glass of water, and on going to bed give pilocarpine enough to cause slight sweating. Forbid the use of tea, coffee, alcohol and milk, and closely restrict the amount of other nitrogenous food taken. Keep the bowels clear and aseptic, and use nothing locally excepting a wash made by mixing a teaspoonful of tincture of benzoin with a quart of water.—Ed.

✽

QUERY 2980:—"Phthisis." Man, 54, has daily chills at the same hour, spleen enlarged and tender, very weak and thin. I send sputa.

W. G., Michigan.

Emetin promotes the secretion of the respiratory mucous membranes, and allays irritability when acutely inflamed.

The sputa show evidences of chronic inflammation of the lungs, not tubercular. Treatment: Fumigate with the fumes of boiling vinegar, and spray well with Euarol in an oil atomizer three times a day. Give berberine gr. 1-6 from 4 to 10 times a day to contract the spleen, and give the Triple Arsenates with Nuclein, as a general tonic. Do this and keep the bowels clear and aseptic, and the man will get well.—Ed.

✽

QUERY 2981:—"Automobiles." Do you advise the automobile for a country doctor? Our roads are fine, level, smooth as a floor. What is the best one for my purpose? Horses and feed are high.

W. T., Kansas.

The automobile cabs have been given up in Chicago, the cost of repairs making them too expensive for use. If your roads are no better than Chicago streets you will find the same objection. My impression is that unless you have a good big bank account the time has not yet come for automobiles in country practice. I am pretty sure that unless your roads are good enough for a bicycle, they will not suit an auto.—Ed.

✽

QUERY 2982:—"Enuresis." Wife, 30, incontinence of urine since childhood, sometimes rises twenty times a night, otherwise healthy. Genito-urinary organs normal, beer gives only relief.

L., Oklahoma.

Use arbutin, a single dose of 15 grains on going to bed. During the day give her rhus, a granule every two hours. Undoubtedly it was the alcohol in beer which helped her.—Ed.

Emetin acts as a diaphoretic, when given up to the point of producing nausea; it lessens the tension of the skin capillaries.

QUERY 2983—"Nostrum." What is Parker's Hair Balsam? Are these hair dressings injurious? What is the best for dandruff and premature grayness? What will dissolve sulphur?

J. H. B., Tennessee.

Sulphur is slightly soluble in absolute alcohol, more readily in benzine, benzoin, oil of turpentine and many other oils; also in ether, chloroform and boiling aqueous solution of alkaline hydrate. I do not know Parker's Hair Balsam. Hair dressings designed to dye the hair black usually contain lead and are dangerous. Hair bleach is carbon bisulphide, and I believe harmless, because those who use it haven't any brains to be affected by it. Probably there is nothing so useful and so safe as sage tea, which can be applied to the scalp three times a week to advantage.—Ed.

✽

QUERY 2984:—"Rhinitis." After two months' treatment, dry bloody crusts form on the septum as fast as removed.

E. D., Ohio.

Use Euarol with the oil atomizer 3 times a day. Once a day wash out the nostrils with a nasal douche, containing warm salt water with 10 drops of tincture of benzoin, and 30 drops of tincture of hydrastis to the quart. Internally give mercury if the case is syphilitic, calcium sulphide if scrofulous, iron if anemic, and colchicine if uricemic.—Ed.

✽

QUERY 2985:—"Wood Alcohol." What are the symptoms of poisoning by methyl alcohol, wood spirit or Columbian spirit? Does it cause blindness and to what degree?

W., Nevada.

♥ ♥ ♥ ♥ ♥ ♥ ♥ ♥

Emetin promotes the secretion of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, and allays its irritability when acutely inflamed.

Wood alcohol causes blindness which may be complete and permanent. For the other symptoms we will ask our readers to make answer.—Ed.

✽

QUERY 2986:—"Vertigo." Vertigo following menopause. A CLINIC writer recommends sulphur, but I cannot make out the dose.

A. L. Wisconsin.

The lady simply gave sulphur to her patient. I confess I don't take much stock in it, not having any faith at all in infinitesimals; but would suggest that you give your patient the Sulphur Compound tablets which the Abbott Co. supplies. I have used these with fine effect; however, I usually attack these cases by finding whether the bowels, the liver and the kidneys are doing their work, and then applying the remedies which are needed.—Ed.

✽

QUERY 2987:—"Mixed Infection." Can a patient have smallpox, and syphilis or any other specific disease at the same time?

B. L., Kentucky.

Patients can have smallpox and syphilis at the same time. Whether they can have smallpox or any other infectious matter, I can hardly say, but I have had a case showing typhoid fever and acute rheumatism at once, and as scarlet fever and diphtheria occur together, I see no reason why any other infectious diseases should not co-exist.—Ed.

✽

QUERY 2988:—"Impaction." Referring to the use of petroleum injections for impacted feces, do you mean common kerosene? Would this be safe?

H. P., Texas.

Catarrhal jaundice gives way to the continued action of emetin, 0.001 every hour. Any nausea produced is an advantage.



The oil used for this purpose is the crude oil, just as it comes from the well, of which one pint should be thrown as far as possible up the bowel. We have had many reports from physicians testifying to its efficacy and perfect safety.—Ed.

✽

QUERY 2989:—"Ataxia." My daughter, 27, locomotor ataxia; retention of urine, paralysis from knees down, many acute attacks of subacute gastritis, some preceding the ataxia.

A. S., Missouri.

Keep the bowels clear and aseptic, with the W-A Intestinal Antiseptic tablets, the Eclectic Hepatic tablets, and Saline Laxative. Next, give zinc phosphide grain 1-6 four times a day, for one week out of each month; and strychnine arsenate continuously, beginning with grain 1-30 four times a day, rapidly push to full toleration and keep it there. Finally, give Nuclein Solution, 40 minims a day. In this case as in many others, autotoxemia is to be blamed with originating the malady.—Ed.

✽

QUERY 2990:—"Eczema." Youth, 19, eczematous eight years, first appearing after bathing in muddy river, covered body, arms and head, free secretion, unbearable itching, improved at Mexican hot springs. His skin is dry and thick, eruption felt under skin, itching intense if treatment is neglected and eruption reappears; otherwise healthy, constipated, hard worker, heavy meat eater; treated by mercurial ointment, laxatives, arsenic sulphide and alnui.

J. M., Texas.

If this young man wants to be cured he must consent to go on the vegetarian diet, leaving out most of his meat. Give him pilocarpine enough to cause

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Amenorrhea, the sudden stoppage from catching cold, usually gives way to emetin 0.001 given every hour till relief.

slight sweating, which should relieve the itching and may bring out a little more irritation. Let him take this every night when annoyed by the itching. I would prefer colchicine as a means of regulating his bowels, otherwise following the treatment you have already instituted and increasing the alnui if necessary.—Ed.

✽

QUERY 2991:—"Neuritis." Man, 78, ague in '63, with severe pain at base of brain; in bed seven months; pain continued on rising, then began pain in ankle and heel alternating with head pain; has spent most of his life in bed since; cannot bear heel to touch bed; eczema from knee to foot, ankle and heel tender to pressure, pain on bending neck forward, otherwise good health. Applied Zymocide to leg, gave Triple Arsenates, Epsom salts, then strychnine, veratrine and arsenous acid, also mercury iodide and strychnine arsenate; Resinol to arms, Anazyme to legs. The eczema is well. The pain in heel and ankle remain.

J. L., Texas.

The case is neuritis, the result of spinal meningitis. Apply silver nitrate along the cervical and upper dorsal spine. Give internally iodoform 1 grain, mercury biniodide 4 granules, arsenic iodide 1 granule, together before each meal, the object being to powerfully stimulate absorption. Continue for six months. Once a month let him take for a week zinc phosphide grain 1-6, four times a day, to stimulate the nutrition of the nerve centers; and during the other three weeks Nuclein solution, 5 minims four times a day, for the same purpose. Keep his bowels clear by the use of Eclectic Hepatic tablets, giving 1 or 2 at bedtime whenever the stools are dark or offensive. Let his diet be care-

All acute catarrhs, respiratory and gastrointestinal, are most successfully treated by emetin 0.001 every quarter-hour or less.

fully regulated to his needs. This treatment should be continued six months, as no benefit in such a case could be expected in a short time.

You have done remarkably well in this case, and the above treatment may result in a very fair article of cure.—Ed.

❖

QUERIES 2992 and 2993:—"Splanchnoptosis." I like you. I like your work. I like the CLINIC, especially the queries and your answers. I am a recent subscriber for the CLINIC, though I have read it for the last year.

Mr. V., 54, German, has drank beer, moderately for a Dutchman, all his life averaged two quarts a day. Two years ago he was lifting heavy lumber, strained himself across stomach, was taken sick, great soreness, vomiting, constipation, fever, but above all was the soreness and pain in stomach. His sickness lasted three months, then better, but not able to work for three years. Great pain every day from 5 p. m. to 8 a. m., for two years, always above diaphragm, clear across and up into neck. But the main symptom was bloating. Below diaphragm a little dullness, one day at umbilicus then suprapubic, then in hypochondrium, right or left, never long in same place, always somewhere. Could not sleep, nervous, little appetite, constipated. The pain is all gone, he sleeps well, fair appetite, thinks he can't live without beer, no fever.

Diagnosis: Dilatation of the stomach, and inactive liver. Why does he bloat?

"Worms." Girl, 8, had queer spells from three months old, later regular fits. Always had worms, at least symptoms, and many have passed her. Epilepsy was the diagnosis, not a symptom lacking. Is there any help? Have used copper, third homeopathic trituration,

ditto lead. Before coming to me had taken bromides to full extent with no good results. If it was worms to begin with, do you think it is epilepsy now? Parents are spending all they can get for help. Is there any? Can you suggest anything in either case to help me out?

T. M. B., Michigan.

All I can do is to guess at that very remarkable case, and my guess is that he dislocated some of his internal apparatus, possibly the stomach and probably the colon, and that the bloating is due to the obstruction caused by the abnormal position. Of course his stomach is dilated. It can't help but be with his history.

For the bloating I would suggest a combination of menthol and physostigmine, three granules of the latter and six of the former before each meal, regulating the bowels with Waugh's Laxative granules; and endeavor to contract the dilated viscera by giving berberine gr. 1-6 before and after each meal and on going to bed, and limit as closely as possible the bulk of his food. This will render it easy for you to restrain him on the beer proposition.

As to the child: It is epilepsy from worms all right, and I would suggest that you get rid of the worms by giving cowhage down, if you can get it. If not, give her a course of santonin and calomel, followed by turpentine and then iron. No decent worm could stand that. Meanwhile lessen the nervous susceptibility by giving verberin granules, one before each meal and one on going to bed, increased by a granule a day every time she has a fit.—Ed.

❖ ❖ ❖ ❖ ❖ ❖ ❖

Ergotin is the most powerful agent to cause uterine contractions. Small doses prevent a threatened abortion.

Ergotin is not now used in normal labors, but may be given to check post-partum hemorrhage, in doses of 0.15 hypo.

## News, Notes and Notions

Linton, N. D., wants a physician.

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Cumberland, Wis., has a case of leprosy, hereditary.

✽

Digitalin promotes leucocytosis in pneumonia.

✽

New York forbids the use of sponges in barber shops.

✽

Two thousand drinks is the top limit for a lifetime.—Dana.

✽

Smallpox having invaded Elkhart, users of nostrums have a new possibility open.

✽

Cincinnati is surely waking up. Bonds are to be issued for a million dollar hospital.

✽

A bill before the Iowa legislature prohibits the sale of cocaine, except on a physician's prescription.

✽

Rush Medical is going to become co-educational, some subjects being given to men and women separately.

✽

Smallpox has been extinguished in the New Jersey penitentiary, and the doors of that popular resort are again open—for incomers.

Dr. R. S. Macbeth, of San Francisco, was fined \$100 for practising without a license.

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Don Sang, an old Chinese doctor of Chicago, has been adjudged insane, and D. W. Fishell appointed conservator of his \$60,000 estate.

✽

Dr. Knapp, after nursing the St. Louis Chinese leper five months, has recovered his common sense and returned to his home.

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St. Mary's Infant Asylum, Buffalo, is accused by Dr. Pohlman of improper care of infants with too high a death rate.

✽

Dr. C. X. Calhoun, of Mound Valley, Kansas, was convicted of murder, second degree, of his wife. He is a traveling cancer specialist.

✽

Dr. Pfeiffer, the Boston anti-vaccinationist now dangerously ill with smallpox, is also "noted" as a faster. Anything to gain notoriety.

✽

Dr. J. Wilson Lauck has resigned from the Soldier's Home at Leavenworth, to take up practice in El Reno, Okla. Dr. F. E. Findlay, of Des Moines, takes the vacant place.

Nebraska has revoked the license of Dr. E. B. Oliver.

❖

Phosphorus poisoning induces peripheral gangrene.

❖

Dr. Effie Lobdell blames Chicago smoke for much respiratory disease.

❖

Dr. J. A. Marshall, of Pontiac Reformatory, is charged with cruelty.

❖

The typhoid fever of Erie, Pa., has been finally traced to impure water.

❖

Dr. Chas. H. Voorhies has been re-elected Health Officer of Lexington, Ky.

❖

To prevent the spread of smallpox, Plymouth, Pa., is killing every dog and cat found in the streets.

❖

Paris reports the terrible plight of a man whose arm has been used to demonstrate the X-ray treatment.

❖

Wellington, Ill., has an epidemic of laughter among the young people. A shingle is suggested as a remedy.

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A Massachusetts doctor who opposes vaccination is down with smallpox. Query: Will it cure or kill him?

❖

Dr. Seth Freeman, Cleveland, O., died of pulmonary hemorrhage while making a professional call.

❖

The big sanatorium at Battle Creek was burned, Feb. 18. Over 400 patients were in the building but all except one are believed to have escaped.

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Emetin is an effective agent in treating intestinal parasites, by restoring the mucous membrane to a healthy condition.

Another Congo plant has been discovered that yields an aphrodisiac alkaloid, iboganine.

❖

The Osteopathy bill in New York, spite of the advocacy of Mark Twain, is dead.

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A \$50,000 Nurses' Home has been presented to the Charity Hospital of New Orleans.

❖

Cincinnati talks of building a new hospital costing \$300,000. But then talk don't cost that much.

❖

The case against T. J. Pierce for criminal abortion, at Duluth, was dismissed, the complainant having disappeared.

❖

Dr. Levi Cooper Lane of San Francisco, died Feb. 18. He was the founder of Cooper Medical College, and a prominent surgeon.

❖

Philadelphia estimates the cost of her smallpox this winter at \$500,000, to the municipality alone, not including citizens' expenses or trade losses.

❖

The Wayne, Mich., county society is fighting Dr. Lodge of the State Board, for undue favor shown Dr. W. W. Alger, practising without license.

❖

Through fear that they would be taken from them, an Indianapolis couple kept their imbecile children hidden away in a dark room for 16 years. How much worse could they have been treated at a public institution, when intelligent modern methods could have been instituted for their development?

Ergotin increases peristalsis, by causing contraction of unstriated muscular fiber throughout the whole body.

The *Journal of Advanced Therapeutics* appears as successor to the *Journal of Electro-Therapeutics* and *The Lancet*; edited by W. B. Snow, published by Chatterton.

An Indiana woman has the coffee-habit—drinks 65 cups daily. Better see to her renal elimination, Doctor, There's a need underlying that record.

Caldwell, Texas, has a "new disease," called pneumonia by some, of which 90 per cent die of black vomit. Many other Texas towns report this malady.

Dr. Charles Woodward, of Aurora, Ill., is held for murder, for the death of Myrtle Gale from criminal abortion.—When will a remedy be found for this awful thing?

Tincture of blueberry has proved curative in stomatitis, leukoplakia, psoriasis of the tongue, buccal ulcers, gangrenous and aphthous. Apply it pure, frequently.

An Illinois woman sneezed 187 times without stopping; rested ten minutes, sneezed 54 times, rested again, and added 52 more to her score. So says Dr. J. H. Dickerson.

Richland, S. D., is having lots of fun. A "German Medicine Company" struck town, sold tubsful of "dope" and pulled hatsful of teeth, and then the "doctor" took down with smallpox.

Smallpox has appeared among the co-eds at the Minn. State Agricultural School. And now the girls are waiting to see how many of the boys will brave the danger and break quarantine.

Ergotin contracts the blood-vessels so powerfully that it has caused gangrene of the legs, when continued in full doses.

An Omaha journal says: "How the fool-killer ever missed Dr. J. E. Russell (the man who offered his body for vivisection) all this time, is difficult to comprehend."

And now after having scoured the world in search of oxygen, come Robin and Binet to tell us that tuberculosis is due to excess of oxygen, burning out the system too rapidly.

Here's another Philadelphia record in pneumonia, by J. N. Hall. Treatment: Opium in early stages, digitalis in some cases, oxygen, whisky and general stimulation. Cases 70; deaths 24.

A German employer says Germany's failure to keep up in the race for commercial supremacy, is due to the fact that the brains and bodies of the men are sodden with beer, day and night.

John Rausch, an Iowa anti-vaccinationist, has troubles of his own. Eight of his family are down with smallpox. Doubtless Mr. Rausch's daughters will forever bless their father, whenever they look in the mirror.

The College of Physicians, of Philadelphia, will award the Hatfield prize of \$500.00 for the best essay on "The Relation Between Chronic Suppurative Processes and Forms of Anæmia." Time's up March 1, 1903.

The proof reader of our valuable exchange, the *Post-Graduate*, is evidently taking a day off. "Pdodphylin," "extract of hyoscyami," "pylocarpin," "hydrogogue," "urethran," "cretagus," "benefitted," are a few gems.

Ergotin is a most powerful hemostatic, but is slow in getting into action; the effect, however, is quite enduring.



In tetanus of quick incubation, with known lesion, the antitoxin treatment yields the best results; in cases of unknown incubation, without discoverable lesion, the antispasmodic treatment is best.

❖

A man drank four quarts of champagne and 15 glasses of beer daily for eight years. Then he changed to 25 drinks of whisky daily. Finally he took to cigarettes and that finished him.—Dana.

❖

The Chicago Eye, Ear, Nose & Throat College named as Directors for the ensuing year, Drs. W. A. Fisher, President; A. G. Wipperrn, Vice-President; J. R. Hoffman, Secretary; Thomas Faith; H. W. Woodruff.

❖

William H. Treat, Manager of the Medical Department of E. B. Treat & Co., died suddenly from pleuro-pneumonia, aged 33 years. He came of an old New England family, and while in college was a prominent athlete.

❖

Health Commissioner Hall, of Minneapolis, kindly offers the anti-vaccinationists the opportunity to furnish two attendants at the quarantine station. The vaccinated attendants there have proved immune. It's a case of "put up or shut up."

❖

Drs. L. F. Inman of Lewiston, E. T. Wilson of Cul de Sac, J. W. Plummer of Nez Perce, J. M. Lyle of Peck, and E. Vadnay of Morrow, have been arrested by the Idaho State Board for unlicensed practice.

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Emetin is one of the most effective laxative agents at our command, and no laxative is perfect without it. Small doses.

What's in a name? Evidently a good deal, when the qualities of the named harmonize. Dr. Sterling Loving, of Columbus, O., was presented with a silver loving cup by his professional brethren.

❖

Dr. Ellis Phillips, of New Haven, Pa., carried his false teeth in his pocket where they got tangled up with half a grain of atropine. Then they went back to his mouth with the atropine, and seven doctors barely succeeded in saving his life.

❖

Hysteria simulating unconsciousness in a woman may be aborted by the surgeon taking up a pair of scissors, and regretfully announcing that he will have to cut all the patient's hair off, in order to make applications to her head. It is doubtful whether this bluff has ever been known to fail.

❖

An explanation has been given recently of the manna of Exodus, which may be true. It is a fungus, a mushroom in fact, springing up in a night and decaying before the day ends. Like all mushrooms it is enormously nutritious. The Arabs and their camels are said to subsist upon it.

❖

The St. Louis health board, reporting on the antitoxin tetanus cases, recommended the dismissal of Dr. Ravold, city bacteriologist, and the janitor, and the abandonment of the antitoxin manufacture. "The poisonous character of the serum was known to Dr. Ravold, but he failed to have it destroyed."

You never know what a perfect expectorant you have in emetin, until you give it in small doses, keeping inside the nausea point.

William Linn, a veterinary surgeon of Elmira, Canada, died of anthrax. He held an autopsy on an animal alleged to have died of anthrax, but Linn pronounced it arsenic poisoning. He pricked a pimple with a knife supposed to have been used at this autopsy and fatal anthrax ensued.

✽

Dr. J. A. Zietke, of Batesville, Ind., writes us that the newspaper reports regarding the Oldenburg convent were no more correct than news usually emanating from such sources. He is a physician to the convent, and as such has free access whenever his services are needed. Friends and relations are also freely admitted, male or female, the sisters being school, not cloistered.

✽

A Luverne, Minn., man came to visit Chicago advertising doctors, and returned home with a bottle of water, one of iron, some pills, a receipted bill for \$100, and his mind deranged from the effects of drugs. Well, what of it? Just the moment we attempt to limit the freedom of the citizen who chooses to go to these scamps, there arises a howl. It's not worth while. As long as people want to be humbugged there is no way of preventing them.

✽

Gottlieb Krueger, of Groton, S. D., died Jan. 8. He went without a bowel movement for one year and three days. The large bowel was  $2\frac{1}{4}$  feet longer than normal, the circumference in some places  $19\frac{3}{4}$  inches. For the first six months he ate three hearty meals a day, doing harvest work. Later he could only do light work. There was a congenital malformation.

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It is doubtful if there exists another remedy which does as many things as emetin, and does them as well, and as safely.

It is proposed to enact laws requiring doctors to take due pains to prevent ophthalmia neonatorum. In 17,000 births where no prophylaxis was used, there was over 9 per cent of ophthalmia. In 24,000 treated by Crede's method, there was  $\frac{1}{2}$  of 1 per cent. This causes pain, and sometimes corneal ulceration. In 1,030 treated by boric acid, followed by Protargol, 10 per cent, not a case of ophthalmia occurred.

✽

Oh, these doctors! At the meeting of the Shawnee Medical Society, Dr. Eastman told how the future man was to have his stomach and other internals covered with buttoned flaps, so that the doctors could take a peep without knifing the victim first. And then he sat down to a banquet, beginning with lobster and running through many courses, fish, tenderloins, sweet-breads, salads, glacies, fruit, ice-cream, etc., and ending with coffee.

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The Maltine Premium contest on the best essays on Preventive Medicine. For these that worthy firm of most worthy Maltine preparations offers \$1000 and \$500 for first and second class works. The writer of these lines has known to value these preparations for their invariable excellence and their makers as gentlemen of equally invariable ethical excellency. This secures the contest against any shadow of unfairness. And as to the advertising benefit that must result from this generous stimulation of good therapeutic labors to these gentlemen, we confess to be delighted at its prospect, and if this be "commercialism" we pray God grant us more of it. "Manus manum lavat."

Where do we find such a combination of certainty of effect, mildness of action, and perfect harmlessness, as in emetin?

In furuncles and carbuncles of the upper lip operate promptly, by thorough excision under an anesthetic. The location makes them peculiarly dangerous from rapid thrombosis of the facial veins, extending to the cerebral sinuses. This, in turn, is apt to cause fatal pyæmia.—*Int. Jour. Surgery.*

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The failure of the *American Gynecological and Obstetrical Journal* has induced several of our editorial brethren to express themselves on the question of doctors as business managers or publishers. The *Record* puts the matter bluntly. The professional and business matter are separate, and require different qualifications; but need not be necessarily antagonistic or subservient to each other.

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The Connecticut law permits state asylums to receive inebriates who voluntarily apply for treatment and authorize their own restraint for a period of a year. This relieves the physician from the danger of prosecution for such restraint; and no one should ever receive a patient for treatment for alcohol or drug habits, without first receiving from him in writing a full authorization to use any needed restraint during the period of his treatment.

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Adolphus (Cin. Med. Times) says: The dogma of minute doses is founded on experience in the treatment of acute diseases that run their course rapidly and exhaust the life forces to a narrow margin. Here minute doses are valuable on account of the singular stimulating influence they have on the nerves of vegetable life, and the thread of existence hangs on them. Besides

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It is doubtful if a remedy exists which is worth as much as emetin in the gastrointestinal affections of childhood.

this, small doses give peculiar energy to the arterioles by which blood-pressure is increased without taxing the heart. It is in these ticklish and dangerous cases our small doses of gelsemium and belladonna do good with such wonderful celerity. I have seen the pulse reduced from 160—so feeble was the systole of the heart that every other beat was missing—to 100, and the stroke good and cheering, in twelve hours, under two drops of belladonna, and five drops of tincture gelsemium in four ounces of water, teaspoonful administered every hour.

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There is a pretty slick citizen in Detroit City, Minn. He removed a 12-year-old lizard and five small frogs from a Nashua, Iowa, woman's stomach last August, and another job lot of frogs from the capacious gastric receptacle of an Ionia, Ia., woman. But he inadvertently overlooked two large frogs in the Nashua woman's stomach, and she has come to Chicago to have them extracted. Why, of course! We'll find anything in your stomach you care to pay for; snakes, beetles, spiders, centipedes, scorpions, bats or toads. Our method is, not to fish for them with assafetida on the bait, but to feed the patient on calcium sulphide till saturated, then let the patient bend over a fly-trap full of flies. When the animals hear the buzzing they straightway leave their malodorous quarters and come out after the flies. We always keep on hand an assortment of reptiles, and when the residents decline to leave the stomach we give an emetic, let the patient vomit into a basin (in a dark place), and there's the reptile.

If I were limited in practice to three remedies, emetin would be the first of the three which I would select.